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FIRST SPECIAL SHOW NUMBER

THE ILLUSTRATED POULTRY RECORD

Edited by E. T. Brown



October
1912.

The Advance of the Poultry Industry

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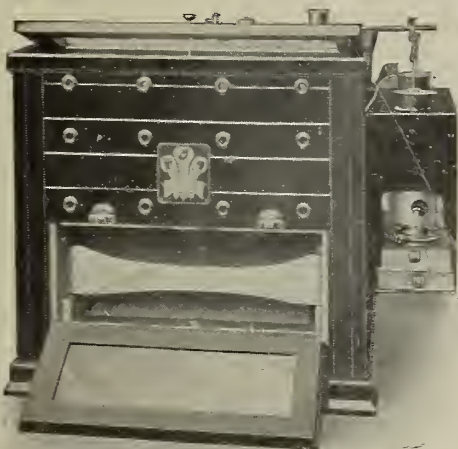
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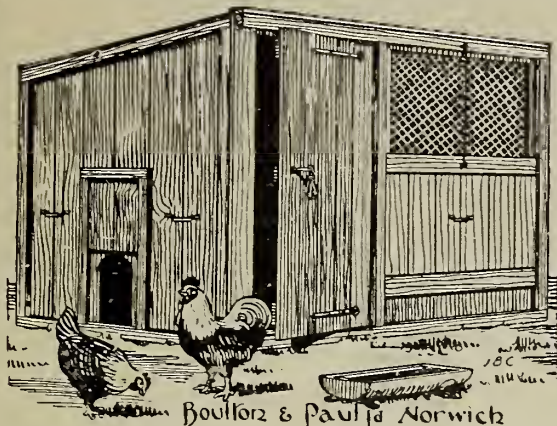
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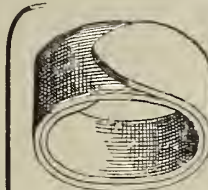
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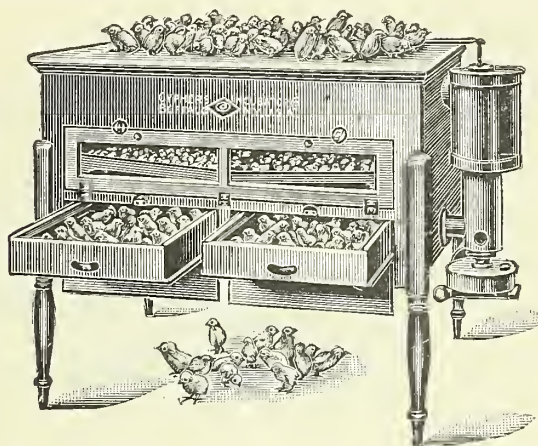
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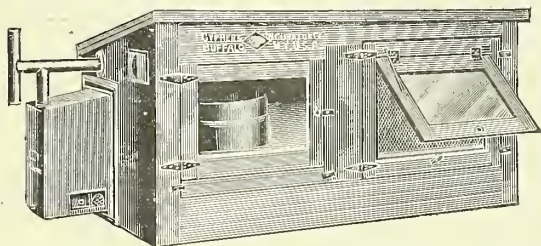
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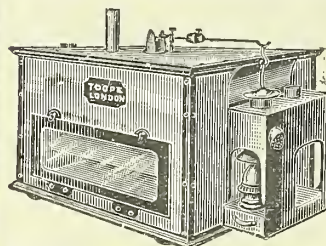
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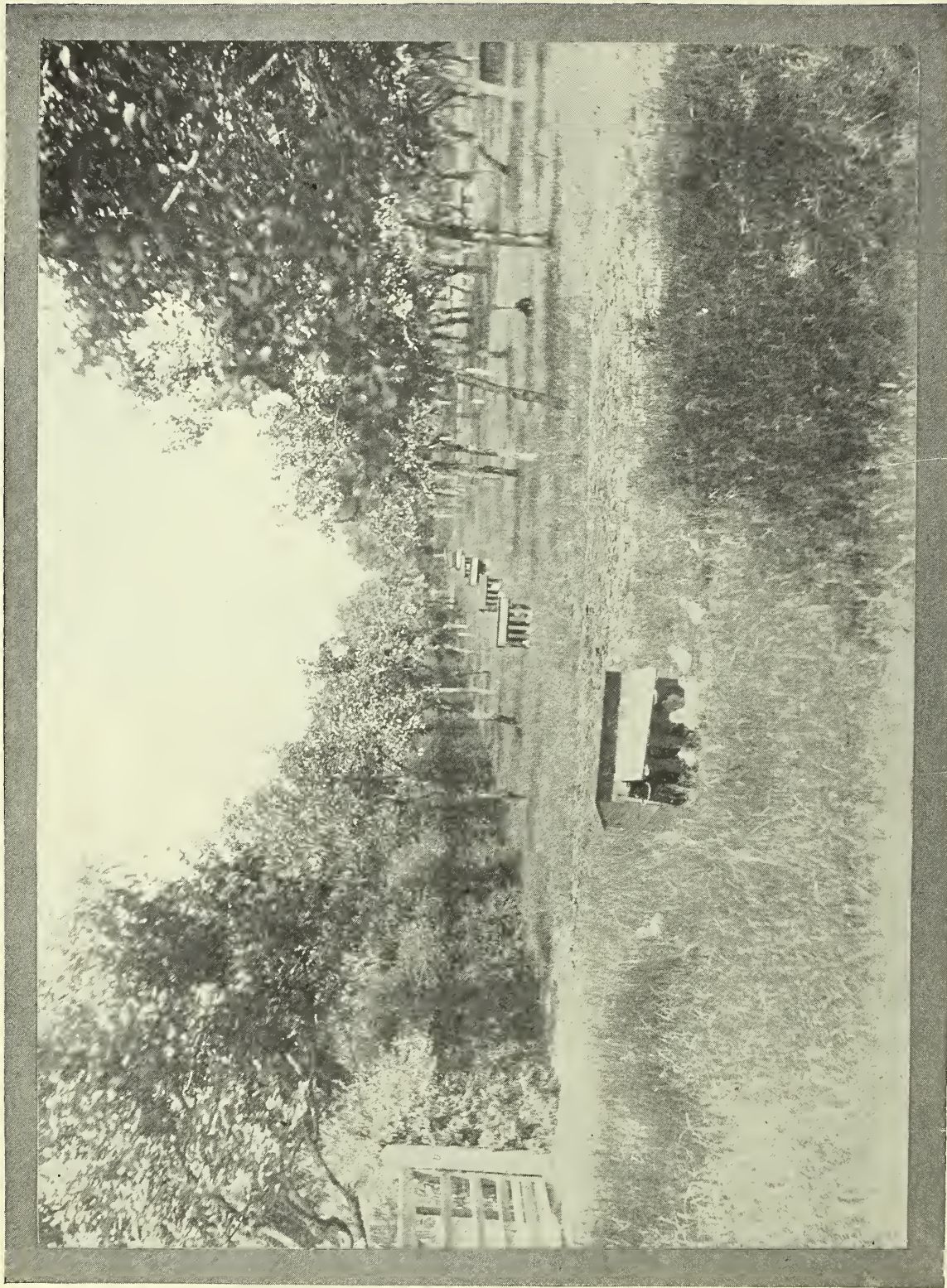
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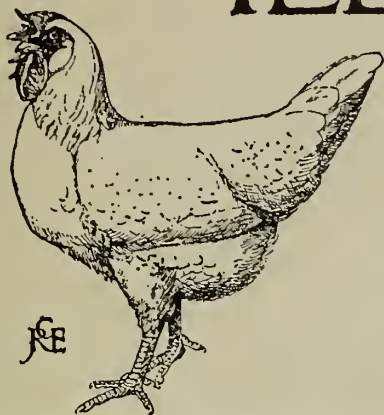


A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED REARING GROUND AT HISTON, CAMBRIDGE. (See page 30)

The value of an orchard is but insufficiently understood. The above photograph depicts an ideal rearing ground, showing how the fowls obtain welcome shade from the sun, while the trees derive great benefit from the manure.

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THE ILLUSTRATED POULTRY RECORD



Vol. V.—No. 1.

October 1, 1912.

Monthly, Price Sixpence.

DIARY OF THE MONTH.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

Telegrams : "VIVACIDAD, FLEET, LONDON."
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The Editor will be glad to consider any MSS., photographs, or sketches submitted to him, but they should be accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes for return if unsuitable. In case of loss or injury he cannot hold himself responsible for MSS., photographs or sketches, and publication in the ILLUSTRATED POULTRY RECORD can alone be taken as evidence of acceptance. The name and address of the owner should be placed on the back of all pictures and MSS. All rights of reproduction and translation are reserved.

The Editor would like to hear from readers on any Poultry Topics, and all Queries addressed to the paper will be answered by experts in the several departments. The desire is to help those who are in difficulty regarding the management of their poultry, and accordingly no charge for answering such queries is made.

The Annual subscription to the ILLUSTRATED POULTRY RECORD at home and abroad is 8s., including postage, except to Canada, in which case it is 7s. Cheques and P.O.O.'s should be made payable to the ILLUSTRATED POULTRY RECORD.

The ILLUSTRATED POULTRY RECORD is published on the first of every month. Should readers experience any difficulty in securing their copies promptly they are requested to communicate immediately with the Editor.

The latest date for receiving advertisements is the 20th of the month preceeding date of issue.

The utmost care is exercised to exclude all advertisements of a doubtful character. If any reader has substantial grounds for complaint against an advertiser he is requested to communicate at once with the Editor.

After Four Years.

Publications, like children and chickens, are subject to infantile troubles. In all these cases the chances of vigorous development increase with the years. Mumps and measles, chicken pox and colic, or their equivalents, assume many forms. The attempt to establish in this country a monthly poultry magazine of a high character was regarded by many as doomed to failure. The fact that in America monthlies are the rule and poultry weeklies practically unknown merely represents differing ideals, fostered, however, by the varied conditions of the two countries, especially in the direction of distribution. In the United States a monthly magazine of the same size and weight as the ILLUSTRATED POULTRY RECORD can be sent for an entire year at the same cost as a single issue in this country. Such a fact explains much, and is one of the great difficulties against which we have to contend. In spite of all, however, we are very much alive to-day, and, what is equally important, we are developing and growing every month.

What the ILLUSTRATED POULTRY RECORD has been readers know full well. We prefer that it should tell its own tale. What has appealed to us very largely is its influence upon the development of the poultry industry not only in the United Kingdom, but in many foreign lands, the evidences of which have been manifold. Such a publication has commercial aims always in view, as must necessarily be the case. There is, however, something more—namely, that it should seek to stimulate to greater effort and lead to higher altitudes those who read its pages. In that respect we have

succeeded almost beyond our expectations. Were all to be told in this direction the story might be thought to savour of self-praise, which it is our desire to avoid. The results, however, are a great source of satisfaction.

That we have realised all we had hoped or still hope for is untrue. Upon our opportunities of service there are limitations which we desire to see removed. That cannot be without greater support, both in respect to readers and advertisers. We gratefully acknowledge the cordial and hearty help given to us in each of these directions, and desire to thank those who are *Recorders* in the best sense. Every new subscriber, every added advertiser to our list, means enhancement of our power to exert a wider influence and the better to serve our readers. We appeal, therefore, to those who scan these lines to lend their co-operation towards the attainment of greater things.

The Advance of the Poultry Industry.

Such is the title we have chosen for the front cover of our fourth birthday number. While specialist poultry breeders and producers are necessary to the development of the poultry industry in this or any other country; and while small or, as Mr. Lang expressed it on the occasion of the lunch to the International Association, "backyard" poultry keepers have contributed, and can still more in the future contribute, to the national food supply to a very large extent, we must realise that the true test will be how far farmers take advantage of their opportunities. To them we must mainly look for supplies of poultry and eggs. That in the past they have to some extent neglected this branch of live stock is acknowledged by everyone.

Had it been otherwise, as the demand for these products increased the volume of production would have grown in the same ratio. That such was not the case explains the rapid increase of foreign supplies, which in money value are as great as ever, although the quantities have steadily declined. The public has paid more money for smaller quantities.

The old erroneous notion that poultry is unprofitable has been largely responsible for this neglect. Central and local authorities, more especially the last-named, bending to the new *régime*, have failed to give that encouragement which would have altered the entire aspect of affairs.

In the Present.

But there were always notable exceptions. Their number and area have increased within

recent years. In some sections of the kingdom, Ireland especially, marked progress has been made, so that we may fairly claim that the efforts of those who have wrought for long to awaken interest in this question have proved successful. It is no small thing that we have increased production to something like £5,000,000 in annual value.

To this result there have been many contributory influences, one of the most potent of which has been the newspaper press. Quantity has increased greatly. But, more important still, there has been an upward trend in the quality of birds, even upon ordinary farms. This is much superior to what was common a few years ago. Yet in both directions much remains to be accomplished. The grants promised from the Development Fund to the proposed National Poultry Institute and that made to the Utility Poultry Club are welcome proofs of the evolution of a new spirit which ought to take us much farther.

As it Might Be.

But there is still much to be accomplished. What has already been done is but a fraction of what may yet be. To us, this is an incentive to redouble efforts and exertions. Every step upwards gives enlarged views and reveals peaks yet to be climbed, conquests yet to be made. The signs are that during the coming winter eggs will be scarcer and prices higher than ever known before, and the prices for good native poultry have advanced considerably during the last few months. The ILLUSTRATED POULTRY RECORD will continue to encourage these prospects, which were never better than at present, and while closely concerned with and interested in what may be termed the specialist branches of the poultry industry, we recognise the importance of enlarging the operations of farmers throughout the country. In fact, the success of the first-named is to a large extent dependent upon the latter. Hence, as the Dairy Show may be regarded as a connecting link between the two sections, we make the motto of the present issue "The Advance of the Poultry Industry."

The Development Commission.

Great indeed is the responsibility placed upon the Development Commissioners for the promotion of agriculture in the United Kingdom. The second annual report, recently issued, would indicate that this has been realised. Many schemes have been submitted, a considerable number of which have met with refusal, others are deferred for further consideration, and yet more must form part of a system applicable to the entire country.

So far as education and research are concerned poultry will, we hope, occupy its proper place, as in that of co-operative organisation, but generally it has received recognition by the provisional promises made on behalf of a National Poultry Institute, and the £500 allocated to the Utility Poultry Club for its twelve months' laying competition. We note that the last-named body had applied for £200 for a Utility Poultry Show, but that this had not been disposed of at the end of the year. The report makes it clear that education and research are leading objects of its operations, and that grants from this fund can only be secured if contributions are obtained from other sources.

Table Poultry Again.

Mr. J. W. Hurst raises very important questions in his article on the table poultry industry, which deserve the consideration of all those interested in that branch. As he states, "it is an absurd position" as things are at present. Unless there are more than twenty or so of those prepared to help forward the developments so much needed, nothing can be done, whether an independant club or the U.P.C. is responsible.

The weakness lies in another direction. Whilst a fair proportion of the members of the Utility Poultry Club are principally concerned with production for market, if we omit those who support it on public grounds and are not commercially interested, the greater part are breeders engaged mainly in the sale of stock, &c. Unfortunately it is always to the latter we have to look for efforts of this kind, and it is true that the number is much larger among those to whom egg production is the leading object.

What will have to be done is so to develop the table poultry industry that the breeders will increase, and efforts should be made to bring into it duck, goose, and turkey breeders. A trial might be made to secure the support of fatteners, but that is not very hopeful.

The Opportunities of Fruit Growers.

That poultry and fruit growing should be associated has long been recognised, and in a few instances it has proved most successful in this and other countries, although not nearly to the extent which might be. The brief article given in the present issue of what is being done at Histon, Cambridgeshire, the centre of a great industry, is commended to the careful consideration of those resident in the fruit areas, not alone for the commercial aspect of the question but for the beneficial influence in the keeping down of parasitic life, so destructive to the trees

and plants. In this we have an experiment on a large scale which will be watched with the greatest interest, and may have wider results than the success of an individual enterprise. The point to be emphasised, however, is that the fowls are managed on progressive lines, and that they are treated seriously and on business principles. Such is the way of success.

False Economy.

The questions raised by an article we publish this month as to the remuneration of poultry instructors are emphasised by some observations appearing in one of the Australian newspapers with reference to the proposed appointment of a poultry expert in New South Wales. In this the *Sydney Mail* says:

In appointing a poultry expert, the Government should see that it selects the man who knows the business thoroughly. It is rumoured that the salary for the office is likely to be small. Economy of this nature would be a waste of public money. The industry is a big one, and it is growing rapidly. Adequate remuneration should secure a practical man, who would be at once "guide, philosopher and friend" to the inexperienced or prospective poultry farmers.

There can be no question that in many instances the salaries offered have been totally inadequate to attract men who by education and experience were qualified to gain and retain the confidence of those well fitted to undertake the responsibility of teaching. Even where such accept positions, that fact, together with uncertainty of tenure, partial employment, and absence of opportunities of advancement, have led to their turning sooner or later to other pursuits, probably at the time when they were best fitted to render greater service.

We recognise the fact that the majority of agricultural instructors have been sadly underpaid, and that those engaged in poultry work cannot expect to receive more than the first-named. They have, however, been paid on a lower scale. It is time that this condition of things shall terminate, and we hope what is here set forth will have the effect of securing a general advance and equality between those engaged.

The Line of Progression.

"Make haste slowly" is an axiom we have used before, but it needs to be re-emphasised again and again. The successful poultry breeders are those who commenced in a small way and gradually extended their operations, making sure of each stage ere the next was attempted. There is an attractiveness about doing things on a big scale which some people seem unable

to resist. They endeavour to make up in numbers what they lack in knowledge and experience, with the result that they utterly fail. How much harm has been wrought to the poultry industry by foolish and ill-advised efforts of this kind can never be told, but it must have very great indeed.

The number of instances within recent years, some quite lately, is considerable. It is not enough to spend a lot of money in laying down a big plant in the expectation that the returns will correspond. There must be the personal equation on an equal scale. The moment the work to be done is in advance of the knowledge and experience of those responsible for the enterprise disaster is in sight.

We are led to these observations by a conversation with a man whose ideas were great, but whose knowledge was at the other extreme. If—and it was a big if—his average of fertility in eggs, the proportion of birds reared, and the number of eggs produced, could be realised, there was a fortune in sight. He insisted, however, that it must be on a big scale from the first, and scouted the idea that the way of success was to start with fifty breeders and produce his own stock. That was too slow for him. Should he make the attempt against our advice the question will be merely determined by his capital and staying power.

Foxes and their Owners.

Unfortunately, the question of losses by foxes has become again a burning one. The efforts made by the joint committee appear to have failed to effect the required change, in some districts at least, owing to the fact that certain hunts refuse to pay compensation. Some time ago the Southdown Hunt was the culprit, now it is the West Kent Hunt, which refuses to pay its just liabilities, those recognised by the Masters of Foxhounds Association in the negotiations of three years ago.

The proprietors of the Stone Cross Poultry Farm, at Ashurst, Kent, report that they have had 340 head of poultry killed by foxes in two years. As their claims have been ignored they have taken the step of offering a reward of 5s. per head for every fox brought in dead or alive. From other evidence which has come to hand it is evident that unless these and other hunts who refuse to pay what are debts of honour, if not debts of law, speedily alter their tactics hunting will be stopped within these areas.

Nor can we regard the Masters of Foxhounds Association as without responsibility in this matter. Until that body determines to expel

from it all hunts which refuse to accept the agreement entered into with the joint committee, and loyally fulfil its conditions, there will be little improvement. Meanwhile there seems nothing for it but that poultry keepers shall protect themselves in the best way they can.

The Jungle Fowl.

We have become so accustomed to the need for reconsideration of accepted theories that the suggestion as to the assumptions of naturalists as to the origin of the fowl is erroneous is scarcely surprising. Hitherto it has been adopted almost without question that the Jungle Fowl of India (*g. ferruginous*) is the progenitor of nearly all our races of fowls, largely on the evidence adduced by the late Professor Darwin, although Mr. Tegetmeier and others at a later period claimed that some at least of the Eastern Asiatic breeds had a different ancestry.

Now we have a couple of writers, Messrs F. J. Stubbs and A. J. Rowe, in the *Zoologist*, differing from these views, submitting evidence that the fowl was known in other countries than India at a much earlier period than has been generally recognised, and that figures on Egyptian monuments 5,000 years old represent fowls rather than other birds. They suggest that the Jungle Fowl common in a wild state throughout India and the adjacent countries is not ancestral and was descended from domesticated specimens, and that probably the place of origin was Central Asia, not India. The suggestion has previously been made that Central Asia will probably prove a mine of wealth in respect of new breeds of fowls when fully explored, and it may be that there something will be discovered to throw light upon this question, which is one all poultry breeders will look to naturalists for elucidation.

Where Egg Production Thrives & Table Poultry Decays.

The decline of prime table poultry was a subject of discussion at the Hawkesbury Conference. One speaker said that the success as a layer of the white Leghorn—a poor table bird—was responsible for the complaint. Orpingtons and Wyandottes are better dual-purpose birds than Leghorns, but their egg-production is not so prolific. A few years ago Mr. Marsh of West Maitland bred numbers of magnificent table fowls, the result of crossing Malay Game and Dorkings. The late Mr. Harold Cadell also produced a grand lot of crossed Indian Game and Buff Orpington chickens. These birds when dressed for the table looked like young turkeys.

SOME DAIRY SHOW REMINISCENCES.

By PROFESSOR JAMES LONG.

ALTHOUGH I cannot place my hand upon either the journals or catalogues of the London Dairy Show previous to 1884, I am able to carry my mind back several years prior to this date, and to remember with some degree of clearness the large classes of Brahmas, Cochins, Dorkings, Game, and many other other varieties of poultry and—still more clearly—the leading judges and exhibitors so well known at that time. The poultry and pigeon department of 1885 included 119 classes of poultry and 132 of pigeons, against 75 for the former and 89 for the latter

to the number of entries as to the conditions and arrangements, as well as to the exhibits. The steward of the Show of '84 was Mr. Edward Brown, who so long ago as twenty-eight years had established a well-earned reputation by his activity, perseverance, and straightforward character.

At this Show the Dorkings were splendid classes, but it is a curious fact that throughout the reports written by the judges there are few instances in which reference is made to the

**THE PRIMÆVAL INCUBATOR.**

An alligator's nest of eggs in the foreground, with a herd of young alligators making for the water. [Copyright

in 1883. In the earlier year there were 903 exhibits of poultry and 1,039 of pigeons, and in the latter 1,730 and 1,576 respectively.

It was well remarked at the time that the really extraordinary increase placed the Dairy Show in advance of all poultry exhibitions, with the exception of the Crystal Palace. Great efforts were made by the Council to make the table poultry classes both popular and successful through the medium of practical utility, but they were still unsatisfactory, not so much owing

number of entries either in the sections or the individual classes. The exhibits in the large varieties were chiefly confined to the Dorkings, Cochins, Brahmas, Langshans, Spanish, Minorcas, Polish, Hamburgh, Game, Malays, Andalusians, Leghorns, and Plymouth Rocks.

It is a noteworthy fact that reference is made to a specimen of the new breed, the Wyandotte, which was shown in the variety classes. How great has been the change in twenty-eight years! At the last show, 1911, the Wyandottes

filled eighteen classes, and were shown in eleven varieties, but apart from the fact that the production of varied-coloured plumage has given undoubted pleasure to large numbers of fanciers and kept the wheels of the Poultry Show going, the change has not contributed materially to the utilitarian side of poultry breeding. It is quite true that the Wyandotte is of greater value as a useful fowl than the Brahma or the Cochin, but, bred to feather as it is, it will evidently lose ground, and, like these Oriental varieties, be relegated to the rear as other breeds are taken up and placed in the first position.

It is hardly creditable that Brahmas and Cochins, once so popular, should fail to maintain the position they held so long. In 1885 the eight classes of Cochins, which were more numerous than at any previous Dairy Show, were judged by Mr. Entwisle, whose skill in the production of Bantams has never been equalled, while the Brahmas, which were magnificent classes, were judged by Mr. Tegetmeier, who is still amongst us, whom we have known for forty years, and who is, perhaps, the most remarkable personality that has existed in the poultry world.

Last year the classes for Dark Brahma cockerels and three out of the four lots of Cochins were cancelled for want of entries. Both varieties rose to the zenith of popularity, but great has been the fall of the mighty. They have followed the Spanish in their loss of popular favour, but they have not fallen alone; the Hamburgs, the modern Game, and the Polish breeds, like the Crèveœur and the Flèche, have given place to the Orpington, the Faverolles, the Campine, the Rhode Island Red, the Sussex, the Ancona, and the Yokohama.

At the time of the early Dairy Shows I had the opportunity of seeing the finest collection of Yokohamas in Brunswick with the assistance of the then leading German judge of poultry and pigeons, Hugo du Roi. During the same period I frequently noticed Anconas exhibited at Cornish shows, although from the point of view of feather they have been distinctly improved. Rhode Island Reds were a long time finding their way to this country, for they existed about the same period, while Plymouth Rocks were exhibited in a single class and described as a popular breed which was well represented. The first pair of birds of this variety was imported by the writer from the United States about thirty-five years ago, possibly a little earlier.

The cockerel, which was drawn for me by Harrison Weir, who was an old and valued friend, is represented in his "Book of Poultry."

Langshans, Minorcas, Polish, Hamburgs, and the French varieties were all excellent classes, while the modern, or long-legged Game fowls, were judged by Mr. Chas. Wm. Brierley—himself a highly competent exhibitor of Game and Shorthorn cattle, and one of the most amiable and popular men in the poultry world for a long period of time. It is probable that no man attended more agricultural and poultry shows than Mr. Brierley, and as a good judge of cattle, dogs, and poultry he was well known to thousands. Mr. Teebay, who has long since left this busy scene, judged the Hamburgs and the French. His gaunt figure, his curious felt hat, his tie twisted several times round his neck with a bow at the side, and his enormous spectacles, over which he peered genially at his questioner, were all characteristic of the man. George Hall, of Kendal, a highly successful exhibitor of Game Bantams, judged the whole of the Bantam section.

My old friend Matthew Leno, one of the kindest-hearted judges that ever looked into a show pen, took the turkeys and the water fowl. Mr. Leno was a masterpiece in the production of Sebright Bantams. Mr. Tegetmeier took the dead poultry classes, which, as usual, he severely criticised as "badly killed, badly plucked, and clumsily drawn, while the breastbones were so crushed as to render them most unsightly." Mr. Tegetmeier never spared anyone, friend or foe, in his efforts to make the utility fowl popular and to occupy the place of the purely fancy fowl.

That all these judges should have departed from the scene of action in which they did such good service one can scarcely conceive, but in the course of Nature all men must go sooner or later, and make way for successors whose final bow to the world is but deferred—the readiness is all.

During one of these early shows the Council carried out a project which I had formed with the object of testing the relative merits of the many exhibits of table fowl. At an evening dinner in the Agricultural Hall a large number of birds which had been carefully cooked were placed upon the table labelled with their numbers, and their claims were put to the test, but unfortunately, amid the general hilarity and conviviality of the diners, the various opinions expressed were not committed to paper or defined by points, nor does memory enable me at this distant date to relate which varieties or crosses were awarded the palm. Indian Game-Dorkings, at all events, had become popular, and naturally held a high position, but I have some recollection that they were not regarded as by any means pre-eminent.

In 1885 there was not a single poultry judge, breeder, or exhibitor on the Council of the Association, with the exception of the writer—who had practically abandoned the Fancy altogether—although in a later year I undertook a somewhat disagreeable duty at the request of the Council, to which I will presently refer. A few hours after, however, Mr. Alexander Comyns, LL.D, who was the founder of the *Feathered World*, was elected a member, but his tenure of office was short. Upon his early and lamentable death the vacancy was filled by Mr. S. P. Page, whose service to the Association had even at the time been of long duration.

that year, curious to relate, the report of the Show in the *Journal* omits all reference to the poultry exhibition, and still more remarkable is the fact that the awards, which are included in reference to other exhibits, are also omitted; nor is there the slightest reference to the number of entries—an omission which had occurred before.

In 1899 Mr. Page became Chairman of the Poultry Committee, and, I believe, has occupied the position ever since; his colleagues, Messrs. Ross, Verrey, Wallis, and Brooke, remain to support him, with other gentlemen unknown to the writer, but the old members of the Council,



Six of the Winning Birds in the Recent Egg-Laying Competition.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| (3) White Leghorn, P. Lowe's pen. | (4) White Leghorn, A. J. Wood's pen. |
| (1) Black Orpington, D. Kenway's Pen. | (2) Black Orpington, A. E. Henry's pen. |
| (5) White Leghorn, H. Hammill's pen. | (6) White Leghorn, T. Partridge's pen. |

Mr. Page's election was quickly followed by the election of Mr. J. H. Ross, whom I also had the privilege of proposing, and from that time forward, with the assistance of a special Poultry Committee, the exhibits became more and more numerous.

In 1896 this Committee was strengthened by the introduction of non-members of Council, including Mr. Stacey, Mr. Verrey—now a member of the Council—and Mr. C. E. Brooke, then and for long afterwards well known as an expert in connexion with table poultry. In 1898 the Committee was further strengthened by the addition of Mr. Thornton and Mr. Wallis. In

including Mr. Roumieu and myself, have long since left the work to younger men.

In 1886 I was asked to judge the Spanish, Hamburg, and Plymouth Rock classes. In 1884 it was decided by the Council that the rule with respect to trimming, which had not hitherto been applied to Spanish, should for the future apply to these birds as well as to others. There are comparatively few poultry exhibitors of to-day who are aware of the nature of the practice which was prevalent for so long in the preparation of Spanish for the show-pen. As is generally known, these birds possess enormous white, kid-like ear-lobes and faces,

which, in their natural condition, are more or less extensively covered with very small feathers. It was the universal practice of exhibitors to remove these feathers with tweezers. The work required considerable patience and skill and occupied a great deal of time.

Some exhibitors, too, maintained the erect condition of the comb with a wire frame which was removed when the bird was placed in the pen. At the Show of 1885 the judge disregarded the Council's desire. That desire it became my duty to carry out, strictly enforcing the rule. Every cockerel exhibited—and there were nine

Among the exhibitors of those days who have passed away, or who are no longer exhibiting, I may include Mr. Norris Elye, so long at the top of the tree as a Brahma exhibitor; Mr. Simon Fielding, long famous for his Hamburgs, which were shown for the Duke of Sutherland; Mr. Henry Pickles, so long the most potent antagonist of Mr. Henry Beldon; Mr. Entwisle, to whom I have already referred; Mr. Alfred Darby, a famous exhibitor of Cochins; Mr. Fred Wragg, whose Brahmas and Cochins, shown for Lady Gwydyr, swept almost all before them; Mr. W. J. Nicholls and Mr. Chas. Howard,



STARTING OFF FOR THE MORNING FEED.

Pupils on Miss Edwards' Farm in Gloucestershire.

in number—and several of the pullets, including all the best, were passed, with the result that in the one class no prizes were awarded and in the other they went to those birds which were naturally shown, but which were inferior to the others.

This form of disqualification caused a considerable amount of friction between the exhibitors and the Council, and, writing from memory, I believe that in at least one case the aid of the law was invoked. As a matter of course, however, the Council maintained their position, and from that time Spanish fowls as exhibition birds have been gradually declining.

secretaries of the Crystal Palace Show; Mr. Parkin Jones; Captain Heaton, the finest judge of Game in the country as well as the most liberal buyer; Horace Lingwood; Elijah Smith, who so long exhibited for Mr. Woodgate; Mr. Silvestor, a famous exhibitor of Polish; the Rev. A. Brooke, the most successful breeder of Malays; Mr. Tomlinson, of Buff Cochin fame; Mr. Tudman, equally notorious for his wonderful Part-ridge Cochins; Mr. Sainsbury, of Black East Indian Duck fame; Mr. Kellaway, famous for his Black Hamburgs; and many others whose names memory refuses to recall, but who have played great parts in their day and generation.

DEFECTS OF THE DAIRY SHOW.

BY W. W. BROOMHEAD.



ON the eve of the Dairy Show—the popular Islington fixture is announced to open at the Agricultural Hall on the 8th instant—it will not be inappropriate to make a few remarks concerning this important event. But since on previous occasions the most has been made by the Press of the good things connected with the exhibition, I am going, in the present notes, to point out where I consider it falls short of the ideal. Perhaps my ideal is too high; nevertheless, I feel that to put a finger on the weak spots may be the means of getting them strengthened. To do so will not in any way mar the success of this month's event. I do not intend it to. Long ago one and all who are poultry enthusiasts to any degree have made full arrangements for their annual trip to the Dairy on one of the four days on which it is open to the public, and nothing short of a national calamity will prevent their putting in an appearance!

However, to turn to the things I have in mind—some of its defects. In the first place there is no gainsaying the fact that the part of the hall set aside for the poultry is not of the best. Wherein does it fail? some readers may indignantly ask. Admittedly it has its good points, but just as truly does it have its bad ones. Granted a bright day, and no complaint can be made regarding the light in which most of the birds are staged. But the light is from the top only, hence those fowls penned on the bottom row are not exactly at an advantage if anything like dull weather prevails. Then, even on the sunniest of days, there are some dark corners, while in one or two classes the aisles are of necessity so narrow that it is often with difficulty the birds can be examined in their pens. Admittedly at a show of such magnitude as the Dairy, with its 255 classes, it would hardly be possible to have the whole of the exhibits staged on one tier only and at an equal height. Nevertheless, I cannot help thinking that more could be made of the available space by excluding from the section any stalls which are not connected with the great poultry industry. I admit that those dealing with the educational part of it—publications, foods, and appliances—are a necessity, and that they prove most interesting is beyond doubt. But if a clearance were made of the others I am firmly convinced that it would be a distinct advantage to the poultry exhibits themselves.

I referred above to the question of light. I should have said in this direction that the poultry

are staged in the galleries. Here, then, are more weak points. The fact that the top row of pens is not many yards from the skylights makes the birds staged therein liable to become unduly hot on a warm day. I have known occasions when they have suffered in no small degree from their very exalted position, some of the fowls having gone into a moult from which they have not recovered for weeks, thus being rendered unfit for exhibition in the meantime. Moreover, the heat from the cattle in the centre of the hall, and from the enormous crowd of visitors that generally collects there of an evening, cannot be other than detrimental, while the conglomeration of effluvia from other exhibits which are under the level of the galleries is not calculated to prove beneficial to highly-bred poultry. Certainly for stock which have been reared amid the surroundings of the ordinary farmyard it might not matter: they would be used to “the seven stinks of Baghdad” from the time they chipped their shells. But with carefully nourished fancy poultry it is otherwise.

Then, again, the water fowl and turkeys and some other breeds—generally the Langshans, the Minorcas, the Hamburgs, and the French, among others—are, as a rule, penned in the galleries over the Upper Street entrance to the Agricultural Hall. While they would probably be cool enough on a hot day, there is usually a decided draught perceptible from morning until night, so with the prevalence of a cold “snap” such as we are experiencing at present the birds would not be in an ideal atmosphere.

There are other items I must mention ere I conclude these notes. I refer to the numbering of the pens. Why is it that some breeds appear to get a distinct advantage over others in the matter of staging? That this is so cannot be denied. It may not have been the case on every occasion; I will not go so far as to say that. But it has existed, and it happened only last year, much to the annoyance of some visitors. It may be considered an excellent idea when the staging—or, rather, the numbering—can be so arranged that a class finishes in a certain row. Nevertheless, when one is anxious to follow the catalogue it causes some confusion to have to dodge about to find the continuation; and such a system as this should not prevail at a show of the importance of the Dairy. Maybe it will be thought that I emphasise this point since I am “of the Press”; but the matter has

been freely commented on by visitors whose sole aim it was to view the birds from the fancier's point.

In my mention of the galleries I have refrained from commenting on the annexe, in which the Bantams and some of the selling class birds are located, and the other where one generally finds the breeding-pens and Game fowls. These are certainly comfortable rooms, albeit in places the light is admittedly not of the best. There are certain other defects that occur to me, but I have said sufficient to justify my statement that the venue for the Dairy Show is not an altogether

ideal one for the exhibition of poultry. I have perhaps put my finger on a few points which some readers may consider quite infinitesimal; nevertheless, they exist, and there can be no doubt that could they be removed it would be decidedly beneficial. It would suit all if the poultry could be exhibited on the floor in the centre of the hall; but it would mean transferring the cattle—and perhaps the dairymaids and the band—to the galleries. And since that would be hardly possible as regards the animals, we must leave the executive to make what improvements they can in the directions suggested.

THE INVISIBLE CHICKEN.

EIGHTH ARTICLE. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EYE.

Written and Illustrated by JAMES SCOTT.

THE primitive eye is a simple, nervous, pigmented spot, responsive to the action of light. Such a contrivance must have been the origin of all the complex organs of vision to be found in the animal world. In the slime period, when life was creeping out from the hot, steam-environed mud, the crude creatures that consisted of little more than skin and jelly were no doubt attracted towards the sun; and possibly towards the moon, which may then have been a huge, brilliant object in the heavens.

There was implanted in these almost senseless beings a desire to bask in the light that illumined the otherwise noisome world. Even now, stems and leaves go up from the dirt to the sun. Being directed towards the sun by its warmth—a warmth always distinguished by its invigorating influence as opposed to mere oppressive heat—the repeated moments of stimulus caused certain areas of the body to become more amenable to guidance than others. The foreparts would, of course, be those most frequently exposed to the direct sunlight; hence on those areas arose the eyes.

Even at the present day we can watch a plant turning towards the light if it is placed in a room. No one argues that plants are conscious of their movements. In a similar way, prehistoric life was coaxed towards the light, and was so acted on by it as to benefit in a sensitive direction.

First the reaction would produce a spot beneath the skin that would feel the sun's rays more rapidly than the other parts. Then colouring matter—i.e., pigment—would be developed therein to soften the strength of the

electrifying rays. Next, some exudations would evolve a lens, and the skin would then burst open to allow more intimate association of light and senses. Reflection of outside objects upon specialised ganglionic substances—the foundations of brains—would follow in due order. In



Fig. 1.—A greatly magnified eye of a chicken after nine days' incubation. [Copyright.]

this way was founded the eye; a truly beautiful and marvellous organ.

The fact that in a chicken the eyes are among the very first formed things proves their immense importance and ancient lineage. When, as is the case with the hand and arm, a feature

quickly arises and gradually disappears, we regard it as a decadent one; but when, as with the eye, it rapidly reveals itself and grows hourly in complexity, we know that it is a feature of extreme and well-established value.

I have shown in the earlier chapters of this series how the eyes and the brain of the chicken reveal themselves before the backbone. This is a significant fact; but to argue upon it may involve us in many abstruse theories. It certainly seems to imply that we could trace our fowls' lineage back to a period when their ancestors were boneless. But, as I say, I will

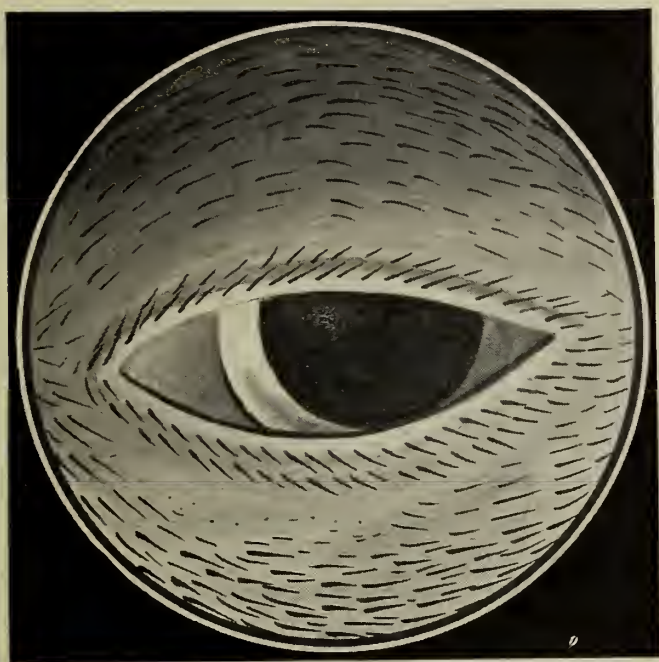


Fig. 2.—A greatly magnified eye of a chicken after twelve days' incubation. [Copyright.]

not go too deeply into the subject, as we shall find enough to interest us without speculating too widely.

The embryo's eyes are at first hardly more than two black spots. As the hours pass, these spots project outwards in a curious manner, and begin to get differentiated. At six days (say), when the embryo is commencing to show a fair shape, each eye has a central bright spot indicative of the lens. Around it can be seen the dark iris, &c. The eye by itself would afford us the material for a lengthy article, as it is crowded with marvellous details, all of which are of great utility. But I am explaining the development of the eye as a whole, and not how its separate parts look.

As time proceeds, it will be noticed that the eye gets curiously protuded, as it were, the lens and iris being perched upon the summit of the orb. It loses this staring formation during succeeding stages.

The way in which the eye grows is worth narrating. The brain at first consists of a kind of bladder, and from each side of this cavity extends another bladder. The outer part of each newly-formed bladder thickens, and so lays the foundation of the lens. Then the bladder becomes like a cup, into whose orifice the lens closely fits. This formation is due to the separation of the newly-made lens from the bladder on the summit of which it originated. The bladder in due course becomes the eyeball, and in it develops, by means which we can only surmise, the complete array of sensitive atoms.

The eye, it will be seen, is now a product of the brain. This fact relates to vertebrates—*i.e.*, animals possessed of backbone. In invertebrates—*i.e.*, animals devoid of backbone—the eye arises direct from the skin, and therefore substantiates what I said regarding its primæval institution. It is believed that the vertebrates are improvements on the invertebrates, so that in reproducing beneficial features there is no need for Nature to follow exactly the same simple procedure as it does with the less perfectly endowed creatures. In all embryos Nature slips back to some past detail, which itself was an advance on some simpler form. But at each forward stage less notice is taken of the earlier ones.

It is like a man designing a new chair. He must have the primitive idea of a seat always present; but he can produce details of Victorian, Georgian, or preceding characters. On the other hand, a designer of the Georgian period could not possibly introduce Victorian features, and was likely to show some very simple lines belonging to the Tudor era. Earlier designers had to rely on still earlier forerunners for ideas. Study a good drawing room chair of the present day, and you will understand my meaning. Curves abound, and there may not be a single straight piece of wood; yet the very first chairs must have been stiff, rigid things without any curves. As designers improve in ideas they omit ideas of previous date. Nature, the main designer, follows a similar plan. It stamps out, through the ages, details upon which it has improved, but always leaves enough to enable us to trace back some interesting points.

If we watch the developing eyes of our embryo chickens we find that the lids gradually grow over them; they do not split and form as we might almost expect would be the case. At six days old, for instance, only a glaring ball is visible. At nine days (or thereabouts) folds appear round the sides as depicted in Fig. 1 and the nictitating membrane is well developed

I have elsewhere explained that the nictitating membrane is a kind of skin-curtain that can be rapidly flicked across the eye to cleanse off dust particles.

Examination at the following stages shows that the lids get closer together, while tiny rows of projections lengthen, and therefore become more prominent. The whole eye, indeed, begins to look like a normal object—the kind of organ we are familiar with. Fig. 2 will give some idea of the changes.

We can, during these observations, see the dark ball through the tender skin, until it has become so thick with hairs as to be imperceptible.

A great deal of change is still due, and this gradually, yet rapidly, comes into force. At eighteen days, or thereabouts, the eye appears as in Fig. 3, the lids then being tightly closed together and adorned with long fringes.

It ought to be understood that, strictly speaking, there is no distinct separation of one part from another. All arise by the modification of the same fundamental substances. Skin forms above skin and turns over upon itself to



Fig. 3.—A greatly magnified eye of a chicken after eighteen days' incubation.

[Copyright.]

make various conveniences. But in describing structures we have to refer to them with definiteness.

The complete eye of the chicken, as seen in the egg just prior to hatching, is a pretty

object. The fringes of hair already spoken of lose their significance after the stage of birth, because the eyes of birds are devoid of true lashes, which would prove troublesome during their rushing movements, or in flying, because air-currents would probably drive them into the eyes. The nictitating, or curtain, membrane forms a much better substitute.

It will repay investigation if the reader will examine the eyes of his chickens. Rows of little fat tufts will be found to have superseded the hair-like fringes referred to. What hairs have remained will have become transformed into down in the way I explain in another chapter.

Just think a moment on the wonderful side of the matter. In the new-laid egg there is no sign of an eye. Within a little over three weeks a pair of elaborate eyes, crammed full of microscopic detail, are in evidence.

Foxhunting and Poultry Keeping.

We are advised, though not as yet at liberty to give any details, of a new scheme on foot, to be, it is hoped, taken up by degrees throughout the country, for compensation on the loss of poultry of all kinds by foxes on a scale never yet attempted. This in view of the better class of fowls, &c., kept by farmers and other dwellers in the country will, we trust, make it possible for both foxhunting and poultry-keeping to work together side by side without friction.

We can only say how much we hope the scheme will succeed. It is the outcome of a talk between a well-known Member of Parliament and Master of Hounds and a well-known county council instructor on poultry-keeping. The scheme will be made public through this journal directly it is completed. It will, we understand, be adopted in the hunt in question this season or next—for such a scheme involves an immense amount of work to put through—and if practicable nothing but good can come to the country at large.

No Egg-laying Competitions in Natal.

The acting Principal of the School of Agriculture at Cedara, Natal, explains why no competition is being held this year as follows: "I may say that our reason for not holding another competition this year is owing to the lack of interest shown by poultry breeders generally, whose chief object seems to be the winning of prizes for show birds. Any further competition arranged here would be organised entirely by ourselves, and not in conjunction with the local poultry clubs, and would be open to all breeders in the province, whether members of clubs or not."

PLUCKING LIVE GEESE.

THE LAW AND A BARBAROUS CUSTOM.

BY "HOME COUNTIES."

NOTHING can do more to divert public sympathy from poultry propaganda than a suspicion of cruelty in the treatment of birds, and it is very satisfactory to see the way in which action has been taken in regard to geese plucking in Ireland.

Those who abhor the practice have concentrated their efforts behind the Limerick branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and have at length obtained a conviction. At first the Society had no luck in the Courts. The King's Bench (Ireland) was evidently disposed to think that there was something in the allegation that the plucking of geese was done in the interests of the comfort of the birds and for the protection of cattle who were said, *mirabile dictu*, to browse on the feathers which unplucked birds were inconsiderate enough to drop about the fields!

As goose-keeping is not what it was in England, the matter is not one of the first importance over here. It is probably the case, however, that in out-of-the-way places in this country a certain amount of goose-plucking goes on. And on the Continent the custom is rife.

I was asked to give my opinion in the course of the proceedings initiated at Limerick as to the necessity of plucking live geese, and I had no hesitation in saying, of course, that the practice was indefensible, and ought to be put down with a strong hand. I have also had the pleasure of quoting the great authority of Mr. Edward Brown, in the daily Press. He regards goose-plucking, I need not say, as an abomination, and, with his international experience, no one can have a greater right to express a view on the subject than he.

What goose-plucking really means may be inferred from the following certificate sent to me. It was prepared by a Fellow of the Royal Veterinary Society at the request of the Limerick Society:

I have this day at the request of Inspector ———, R.S.P.C.A., inspected a flock of twenty-four geese, the property of ———. Twenty-one were young geese and three were old ones. They were all plucked bare, and there were a couple of hundred large quills lying about with the ends covered with blood. One of the young geese was trailing her wings on the ground from weakness and ill-usage.

Proceedings in the Limerick Case.

From the *Limerick Chronicle* I make the following condensation of the proceedings in the successful prosecution at the local petty sessions:

Michael Ford, a professional live goose-plucker, was prosecuted by the Limerick branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for having cruelly ill-treated and tortured twenty-four live geese, the property of one Mary Casey, of Derrygalvin.

Mr. Phelps said the maximum penalty was £25. There was undoubtedly a custom through all parts of Ireland of plucking live geese, but it was discontinued very much of late years. So bad had this custom been that the birds, old and young, were plucked two or three times in the year. The worst form of the cruelty of the plucking was the tearing out of the wing feathers, as in the case against Michael Ford, which they would first proceed with. Counsel referred to the proceedings in the King's Bench with regard to the dishorning of cattle, and said that in the cases now before the Court it would be proved that this plucking of geese was an act of cruelty done for gain and not for the good of the bird or material improvement for trade purposes.

"Still in a Frightened Condition."

Maurice Linnane, Inspector to the Limerick branch, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, deposed that he visited the holding of Mary Casey on July 3rd last and found three old geese and twenty-one young geese with breasts and backs plucked of feathers. Next day witness saw the defendant, and the man admitted to having plucked the geese. Ford said he got twopence for the pluck of the back and breast of a goose. Subsequently witness, with Dr. Winter, saw the geese, and they were somewhat improved, but still in a frightened condition. The practice of goose-plucking was diminishing.

By Mr. Counihan: Have you heard of prosecutions in England?

Mr. Phelps: Yes, where there are stacks of convictions. It was the plucking of the feathers under the wings that caused the latter to droop.

The Value of a Goose's Feathers.

Mr. E. C. Winter, veterinary surgeon, deposed to having made a study of this goose-plucking question. A bird hatched in March would have its feathers about this time and would not moult until autumn. It would not lose feathers in the first moult, more than 10 per cent., whereas all the feathers, 99 per cent., were plucked. The operation was a painful one for the birds. Witness described the condition of the geese when he saw them. There was no excuse for plucking the wing feathers of the birds. The plucked geese were crippled and terribly frightened, and it was done for gain, sometimes twice and sometimes three times in a year. Witness never heard of loose feathers causing

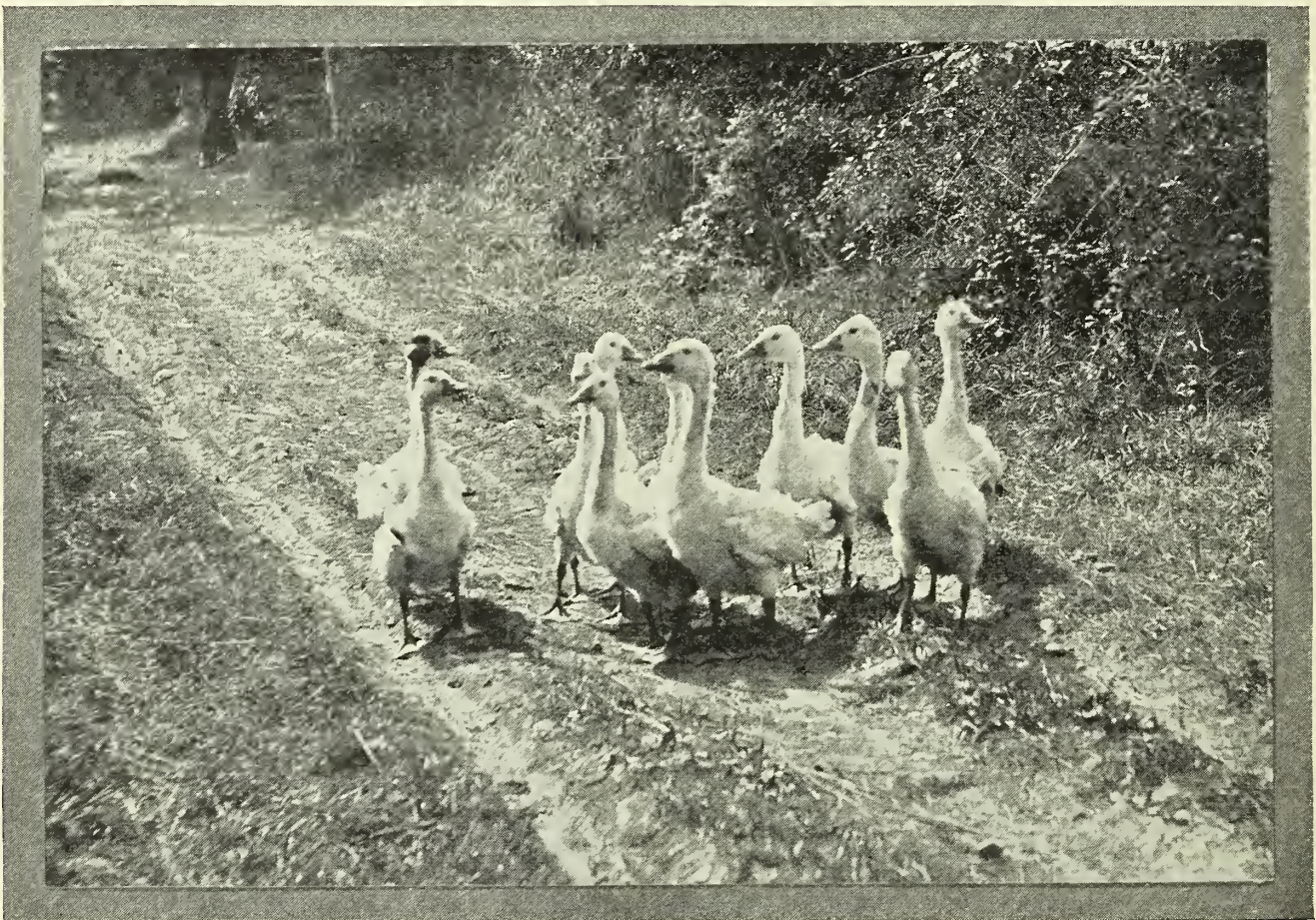
John Nolan, one of the defendants, who said it was usual to pluck the geese twice a year, otherwise the birds collected vermin and dirt, and pined away. He believed the loose feathers injured the cattle.

Mr. Phelps asked if the witness plucked his hens.

The witness said that would be cruelty when there was no necessity to pluck them. He never heard of a duck being plucked.

Mr. Phelps: Was it for the benefit of the geese you plucked them?

The witness said it was, but he could not speak as to those who did not pluck the birds.



PLUCKED GEESSE.

[Copyright.]

It will be noticed that one bird has a broken wing and another a patch of skin torn from its neck.

murrain in cattle from eating them off the grass. The operation was not for the benefit of the goose, but the reverse. The value of the pluck of a goose would be something over a shilling.

By Mr. Kelly: The birds bleed from the sockets of the wings after the quills are pulled out. Young geese moult towards Christmas.

This concluded the case against Ford, and Mr. Counihan called

The Custom of the District.

Mr. T. M. Ryan, veterinary surgeon, said he saw these geese, Dr. Mitchell being with him. They found no sign of cruelty of any description on the geese.

The witness was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Phelps.

Mr. Phelps: How is it if the plucking improves the geese so many people do not pluck their geese?

The witness: Every farmer in the County of Limerick plucks the geese.

Mr. Phelps: Do you swear that?

The witness: I do, absolutely.

Mr. Phelps: Well, I will not ask you any more after that.

The Feather Trade.

Patrick Sheehan was next examined, and said he dealt in the sale of feathers; it improved the geese to pluck them at certain seasons; the feather trade was one of the great industries of the country, and he had dealings to the extent of £10,000 the year before last; there was not a goose in the South of Ireland that was not plucked.

Mr. Phelps cross-examined to show that this was not so.

There is no truth in the statement that the practice is decreasing; the practice was in existence for 800 years, and it was the same

now as always: in three days he could get up a testimonial signed by 50,000 people against the discontinuance of the practice.

Mr. Kelly said that the magistrates were agreed that the case was one of cruelty, and they would convict on the evidence. They would impose a fine of 20s. and 21s. costs.

Mr. Counihan asked to have the fine increased to 21s. for the purposes of appeal. This was done.

The case against John Nolan for permitting the plucking of nineteen live geese was proceeded with by the Court.

Dr. Winter said that more than half the farmers of Clare and Limerick did not allow their geese to be plucked.

Mr. Phelps: Mr. Sheehan stated that all the geese in the South of Ireland were plucked.

The Witness: That is all nonsense.

A fine of 10s. and 10s. costs was imposed. The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

POULTRY INSTRUCTION AS A CAREER.

WHAT DOES IT OFFER?

BY EDWARD BROWN, F.L.S.

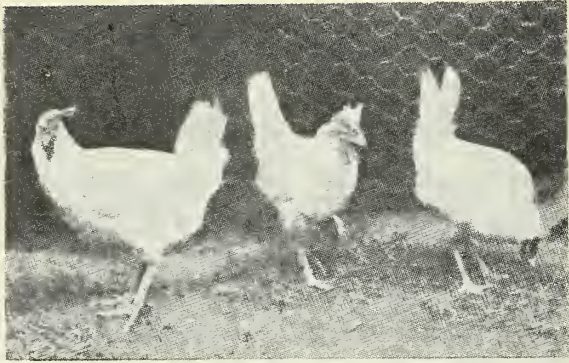


THAT in the near future there will be a considerable increase in the number of those engaged in poultry teaching is evident. Hitherto, for reasons previously explained, the number of instructors available in Great Britain has been totally inadequate, so far as the needs of the country and the importance of the poultry industry are concerned. Thanks to the Development Act of 1909, money is now available through the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by which it may be anticipated there will be a great extension in England and Wales of educational provision in connexion with County Councils, more especially at the proposed Farm Institutes, and also at Colleges of Agriculture. The possible developments should result in a demand for qualified men and women, capable of giving instruction, which can only be satisfied if public authorities realise as a prime necessity that to attract the right type of teacher the remuneration and prospects must be favourable.

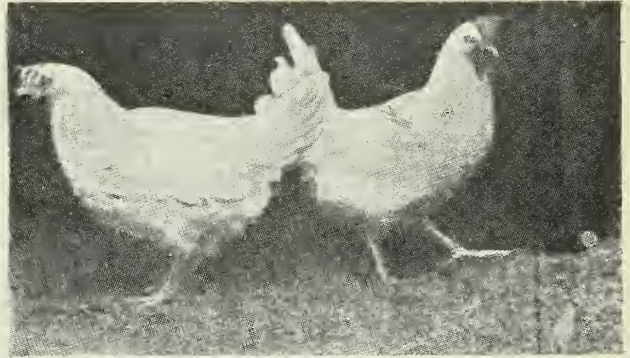
In large measure, speaking generally, such has not been the case during recent years. In this connexion I am not referring to my own experience. For the years I was engaged in County Council work I had no ground for complaint. The fees paid were good, although not too high when it was remembered that,

practically speaking, the season for lectures extended over not more than seven months out of the twelve, and that all lost time fell upon me. Such is within the experience of others. Later instructors have not as a rule been so fortunate. In this respect it must be acknowledged that some of the authorities concerned have a better reputation than others. A considerable proportion, however, have regarded cheapness more than ability as the determining qualification. There has seemed to be a general impression that poultry-keeping was so simple that it could be taught by anyone, and that the salaries paid must always be lower than for other subjects. No standard was set up in this country for instructors in the subject. The time has now arrived when there must be a complete alteration in this respect.

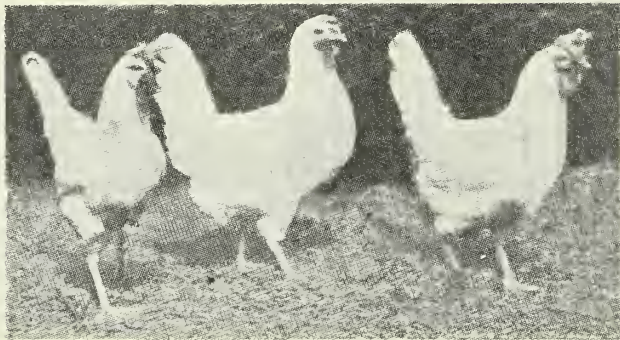
Many examples could be cited as to the way in which County Councils and other public bodies have regarded poultry teaching and poultry teachers. Two will suffice. In one a great County Committee proposed that a dairy instructress, who knew nothing practically of poultry, should take a week's training and then give instruction. And in the other, which was during the current year, it was thought that a three weeks' course would be sufficient. I do not say that if, in the latter case, there had been



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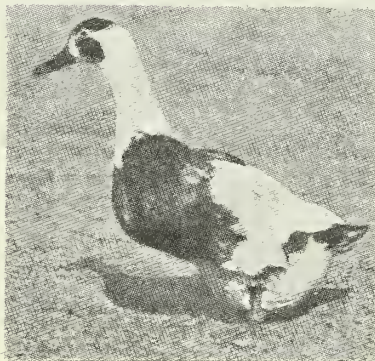
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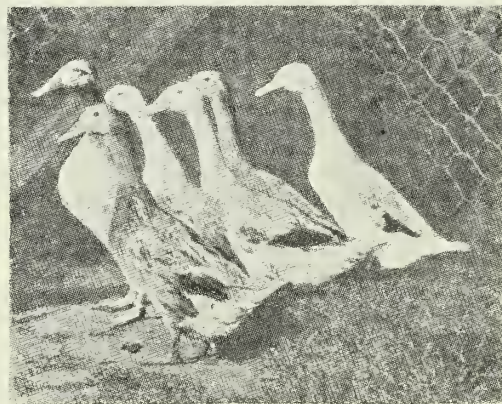
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Winning Pens at the Egg-Laying Competition at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, N.S.W.

1. H. Hammill's White Leghorns. Winners of Ninth Annual Competition (Greatest number of eggs, and market value.)
2. F. J. Brierley's White Leghorns. Second in Ninth Annual Competition.
3. T. Partridge's White Leghorns. Second, greatest number of eggs in two years' test.
- 4 and 7. Mrs. B. Wakfer's Cantonese Ducks.
- 5 and 6. G. Rogers' Indian Runner Ducks. Winners of Second-year Duck Competition.

a good knowledge of the subject, such a course might not have helped the aspirant very materially, as has proved to be true in so many instances. In the absence, however, of such previous knowledge and experience, those who attempted to give instruction as a result of inadequate training would do more harm than good. The serious point is that bodies charged with the expenditure of public money should have so low an opinion of the subject to be taught and so false a conception of their responsibility to tax and rate-payers, and to those who were to be taught, better would it be if their ideas were too high than too low.

One of the results of this striving for cheapness has been the employment of women. That there are directions in which instructresses have in the past and can in the future render very great service cannot be questioned, and in work of this kind no sex barrier should be imposed. No one more than myself recognises the invaluable labours of lady teachers. In some districts and in some directions they can do more than men. The reverse is equally true. One of the difficulties we have had to contend against is the all too common idea that poultry-keeping is merely a woman's business. Whatever encourages that view is a serious danger.



ON AN AMERICAN POULTRY RANCH.

[Copyright.]

Poultry instruction as a career for men and women has developed greatly in America. The above photograph is sent us of the farm of a graduated instructor in Maine, U.S.A.

It speaks volumes for the enthusiasm and self-sacrifice of some of those engaged in the work of poultry teaching that so much has been accomplished. In many instances the salary or fees paid were totally inadequate for the services rendered. There was very little in the way of reputation to be gained, so far as the majority were concerned, and certainty of position or prospects of advancement in the future were conspicuous by their absence. One result has been that some at least of those engaged in poultry teaching were not qualified either by education or knowledge to occupy so responsible a position. We have to raise considerably the standard of instructors, but to do so there must be evidence that to enter the profession is worth while, and that there are prospects of advancement.

Whilst that may be correct in certain directions it is apparent that, in others, the future of the poultry industry is dependent upon bringing men into it. Where that is the case, unless men are employed as instructors development will be checked. If, after consideration of the local conditions, it is thought that a woman can better reach and influence the producers than a man, then the former should be appointed, not otherwise. But to do this simply because she may be secured at a lower salary, and where a man would be more effective, is worse than folly, and is certain to have disastrous results. In the majority of large counties both men and women may be engaged with advantage, each having their special spheres of labour.

A further evil arising from cheapening the instructors, more especially in the case of men

who are only partly employed, has been the engagement of those who were mainly travelling pedlars, and who used the lectures or classes to sell stock birds, eggs, appliances, &c. The foundations of more than one large and lucrative business were laid in the employment of the principal as lecturer by various County Councils. I do not suggest that these men did not understand their subject, for in some instances they have been among our most successful and ablest instructors. That is not, however, the point. As they were able to reap great advantage in other ways, they could afford to accept lower fees than such as were dependent upon their earnings, and could fill up vacant time in their own business. The former was evidently a recommendation to County Committees, who seemed to care nothing for aught else. Perhaps it could hardly be avoided in the early days, though undesirable. Education and business should be entirely separated. The time has come, however, when that should be the rule absolutely and entirely, to which end an adequate living salary must be paid on a continuous engagement with fair prospects of advancement; and, on the other hand, the employers should insist upon instructors keeping free of all trade connections, so that the classes shall not be exploited for personal gain or the advice given be influenced by commissions or possible profits. Nothing, in my judgment, has done more to injure the influence of poultry teachers than the feeling that commissions or profits were in view. In order, therefore, to adopt the recommendation here made those engaged in this capacity must be whole-time workers, otherwise it would be impossible to prohibit other means of income. The free-lance instructor has rendered a most valuable service, but his day has now passed. It must be all time or nothing.

In this connexion one of the most serious factors has been the absence of prospects for advancement. Instances could be given in which instructors and instructresses appointed years ago have never received one penny increase of stipend since the time they were so placed, no matter how hard they have worked and how successful have been their labours. Had it been that such salaries were adequate in the first instance no complaint could be made on this score. This, however, was certainly not true. Nor were there opportunities of a better position possible elsewhere as in other professions, affording that incentive which is a powerful stimulus to effort. Withal there has often been a sense of injustice as to the salaries paid to lecturers in other agricultural subjects as compared with poultry workers. The almost universal experience throughout has been that

in respect to demand for classes, to attendances, and to interest manifested, as well as to influence exerted, poultry teaching stands easily first, in some cases making records twice or three times as great as in any other subject, due to the greater number of those who are interested in poultry and to whom this branch of live stock breeding and production is possible. It is very discouraging to find that other instructors are paid much higher salaries, in some instances twice as much, that they are granted advances in stipend denied to poultry workers, who can show much better results in every way, and that the former have opportunities of advancement to a better position. Nothing acts as a greater check upon effort and ambition than a consciousness that the limit has been reached, beyond which there appears no prospects of advancement. Natural limitations we cannot avoid. They are potent with us all, but artificial barriers to onward progress occupy a different plane. It is these latter to which I refer. The sense of injustice referred to is not tinged with jealousy of other branches, but is the result of feeling that the inequality is unfair. A man has a right to expect that his labours shall receive adequate recognition, which is by no means the case at present.

To some extent what has been stated above is due to the lower standard adopted for poultry instructors as compared with those engaged in other branches of rural industrialism, to which reference has already been made. Upon this point more need not be said, save that the fact of a man or woman being a successful breeder or exhibitor, or the owner of a poultry farm, is not a *prima facie* proof of possessing qualifications for an instructorship, as in some instances appears to have been the case. If poultry teachers are to receive adequate recognition they must possess the essential qualifications. In order, therefore, to bring into the service those who by education, practical and theoretical knowledge, wide experience, and ability to teach, all of which mean a prolonged period of training and considerable expense, it is essential that there shall be reasonable prospects of advancement, equally as to position and pecuniary rewards; in fact, to ensure that those who prove themselves worthy shall be offered a suitable career, and that there shall be opportunities and rewards open to such as devote themselves to this profession. At present that is so to a very limited extent. When it is achieved, as a corollary, the standard for poultry teachers and teaching will be much higher than is now the case.

Whilst it is evident that the remuneration offered should be adequate and in many

directions must be greater than now, it is not suggested that this be in advance of the ability of those employed. It is not what can be realised at first as what it will lead to ultimately. Good men are not attracted so much by the immediate as the future prospects. Where that is so, public authorities will insist upon commensurate qualifications, and for these they must pay adequately. Up to the present time it is not too much to say that they have received more than has been paid for, even though we may admit that in some instances the recompense has been about the value of the service rendered. The law of progress is that reward shall follow effort.

This leads to consideration of the nature of the training required, which is a question that cannot now be fully discussed. That it must be on broad lines and thorough goes without saying, although all the training in the world will utterly fail unless there is a measure of imagination and the receptive capacity, as well as the ability to impart knowledge to others. A primary point is a good general education. The influence of an uneducated teacher is necessarily limited. We must also recognise that the future of the poultry industry lies in its connection with general farming. Therefore, it is essential that instructors shall have a knowledge of agriculture, so as to be able to appreciate the position of farmers. So far as the special subject is concerned, the broader the training the better. Every aspect of the question should be included, so that varied conditions may be appreciated. In a highly diversified country like the United Kingdom, within the limits of a single county there may be half a dozen distinctly different methods to be recommended. Uniformity is impossible, and to attempt it would be fatal. The range is very wide, and the instructor must be prepared to meet every phase. He should, moreover, have received training in science as applicable to poultry-keeping, so as to be able to enter into the basal principles underlying the subject. Apart from general education and knowledge of agriculture, such training as that referred to cannot be obtained in less than two to three years, at least one-third of which should be spent in practical work. No one should be engaged to teach who cannot pass a stringent test on the manual side of the subject. A supreme reason for the establishment of a National Poultry Institute is to provide a centre where such training as is here referred to can be given, and where those taking up this branch can go for specialised instruction and experience.

That, however, is not all. Education is not completed when the purely scholastic period has

ended—that is, partly to train the faculties so that the receptive quality may be increased. Progression is rapid and the instructor must keep abreast of the times. In no branch is it of greater importance that they should have opportunities of learning and of seeing what is being done elsewhere, otherwise there is danger of checking development on the part of those who need to grow all the time. In this respect County Councils and other bodies frequently take a very narrow view of things, refusing to give instructors opportunities for extending their knowledge and widening their experience. I have often been impressed in meeting those engaged in this work to note the sense of isolation which arises after a time, and the hindrances placed in their way by committees employing them. No wiser expenditure could be made than by paying the expenses and granting the time for instructors to visit other places, and, perhaps, other countries, studying what is there being done. The results would be a hundredfold. If all our poultry teachers could be taken for a month's tour on the Continent or in America they would gain immensely. It would be of interest to know how many poultry instructors in the United Kingdom have never visited Sussex.

Gradations in any profession are essential to progression. With the extensions in prospect we may anticipate widened opportunities. From County poultry instructorships to Farm Institutes and thence to Agricultural Colleges are the steps, with a National Poultry Institute as the coping stone. In this connexion I say nothing as to investigational and research work, which is another side needing special qualifications. Given these, with adequate salaries and equal prospects, the future of poultry instruction should promise a satisfactory career to those who are prepared to go through the training requisite to equip them for one or other of the various positions here set forth. On the other hand, the service required must be reasonable and the staff equal to the work undertaken, so that there may be a proper division of duty. No one can suggest that poultry teachers have been sparing of their time or energies, and the "ca-canny" spirit does not generally characterise them. Committees have frequently been most unreasonable in their demands. I know at least one instance in which an instructor sacrificed his life in attempting what was a physical impossibility. When engaged in extension work he should not at the same time be responsible for a farm institute and its plant, and *vice versa*. To work all day and lecture at night, with the travelling involved, is a strain that ought not to be put upon anyone.

EGG-SHELL TO SHOW-PEN.

Being the brief career of a Dairy Winner.

BY WILFRID H. G. EWART.

BORN one morning in darkness and mystery, amid hay and a warm confusion of feathers—a white chick. Just emerged from a broken egg-shell, all wet and bedraggled and very feeble but perfectly conscious of self and life. And when light comes, not afraid of light because it is quite natural, subdued and gentle—rather impelled to struggle curiously towards it. So the first conscious movement and the first

repeatedly, and with an instinct of self-preservation found for the first time struggles hardily to escape the danger of an agitated mother returning to her newly-hatched chicks.

After which twelve hours of semi-conscious, quiet and a secret transformation to the clean, sweet fluffed-out Wyandotte chick basking in a March sunbath. The coop is broad and roomy, with a high front half open and half dark. And the one desire is to inhale the warmth from



Another view of the rearing ground at Histon. (See Frontispiece, and page 97).

[Copyright.]

obedience to that curiosity which is somewhere in all living creatures; so also the first fear and the first effort of voice when presently the sunlight floods in with a rush and at once the whole atmosphere and temperature change. The roof of things, the centre of warmth, is uplifted, there is a cold rush of air, and a none too gentle hand descends among the hay and the egg-shells and the inmates thereof. Rather an awful moment, as you may suppose, for that white chick, who, however, having no emotions in particular, simply lifts up his small voice

outside and—something else. The hen calls plainly to the food-trough with its load of seeds covered with a top layer of finest grit. The precept—sometimes too perversely followed in the poultry world—of doing as others do leads to the interesting discovery of very good fare. And now, having eaten, and having retired once more into a wealth of warmth and feathers and having slept therein through one big night, the critical stage of the chicken's existence is past.

He waxes active on millet, split peas, and split groats; he ventures outside on to the green

grass of the orchard which is so strangely natural and comfortable to the feet. He wants for nothing, having the chick food replenished three times a day, likewise the water. The end of a week finds him a round yellow fellow, scratching up seeds for himself a full ten yards from home. The end of a week, too, finds him tackling the mysteries of bread-and-milk one morning. The bread is crumbled small and soaked very soft in the milk; it is easily eaten and easily digested and never sour because if any remain it is removed within ten minutes. And then there is the first sample of meal lightly sprinkled over the chick feed one day and found to be much more interesting than the latter; it, too, is easy to eat, being made from the finest grade of biscuit-meal scalded and pressed out with Scotch oatmeal and sharps, and has a rich



An excellent specimen of a White Orpington Pullet.

[Copyright.]

yet wholesome taste. Now the dry feed trough no longer stands permanently before the coop. The day begins at seven a.m. with bread-and-milk, at ten there is a handful of dry feed, at one meal, at four ditto, and at seven dry feed again. Regularity is the first rule, and so every one of the many flocks knows just what time to expect its repast.

Coops are moved daily and our little friend grows quickly, looking strong and healthy because he is always kept clean. A day comes when he can scarcely squeeze home through the bars of his coop and then he is moved away to new company in a spacious house. He is cold at first—misses the particular attention of that

mother who has nursed him from the shell. Now the birds are fed four instead of five times a day, the first meal being of bread-and-milk, the next two of soft food, and the last of chick feed. There are few uglier specimens than ours among the thousand odd about the place. Skinny, lanky, and with a peculiarly out-at-elbows sort of look, this particular bird seems among the least likely of all ever to enter the show-pen. And yet to the experienced eye he has the necessary substance of body and the bone. Running at will over fresh grass land with numerous refuges against sun and weather, he has not a care in the world unless it is to satisfy that keen appetite which never is wholly indulged.

From time to time he is caught up and the pedigree ring on his leg altered to one of larger size. That is a certain sign of growth. Then there comes the separation from pullets at twelve weeks and the subsequent sorting as to quality. Nor even at the age of three months does our friend show the least promise of "making up" into anything exceptional, wherefore he is put amongst the "moderates." For he possesses several obvious faults, being much too high on the legs, flat in front, and generally ugly and ill-proportioned of his kind; so sappy is he, too, that the novice would put him down as badly sun-tanned. And yet the positive points are good: the eye a sound bay, the comb neat and shapely, if backward, the legs a deep yet clear yellow, plenty of breadth behind and across saddle with the certainty of size.

A month even accentuates the ugliness but brings an appearance of raw promise, and this youngster, without attracting any very serious attention, is promoted to a shady shrubbery run with half a dozen companions. It is an age of growing pugnacity and vast appetite. A bowl of bread-and-milk every morning is followed by a soft feed at midday and four o'clock of the afternoon with whole wheat at night. The birds sleep in a light shed, half the front of which is wire-covered, and so they are practically in the open air. Growth is very fast though the heavy framed bird has so much leeway to make up that it is not particularly noticeable. But gradually and steadily the cavities are filling in, bulk and substance are rounding the great hulking frame, till one fine morning when the "boss" walks round with the food bucket he realises with a gasp that he has at least the makings of a "smasher" in his hands. Like a trainer with a newly "discovered" two-year-old, he goes at once to the bottom of the mystery, catches up this raw cockerel, thrusts him with a few others in training pens, and, hey presto! finds a show bird. The youngster stands up with a natural dignity which only real quality manifests at the first time of asking.

After this "trial gallop" he is put in a double-covered canvas run, being allowed out for three hours in the early morning, two hours at night. Now the fining down process has begun it continues steadily if slowly. The body deepens in front and fills out all round, the thighs shorten almost to their correct proportion, the comb increases, and neck-hackle and tail begin to assert themselves. But every week of August and September adds to the certainty that here is the bird of a lifetime and that certainty is increased by comparison with other tackle which has come well out of actual competition. Visions of a win at the Dairy obsess the breeder's mind and all efforts centre upon getting the bird into "the pink" for that great occasion. Bread-and-milk every morning, plenty of fresh green food, two or three pieces of meat at midday, and wheat of an evening—that is the round.

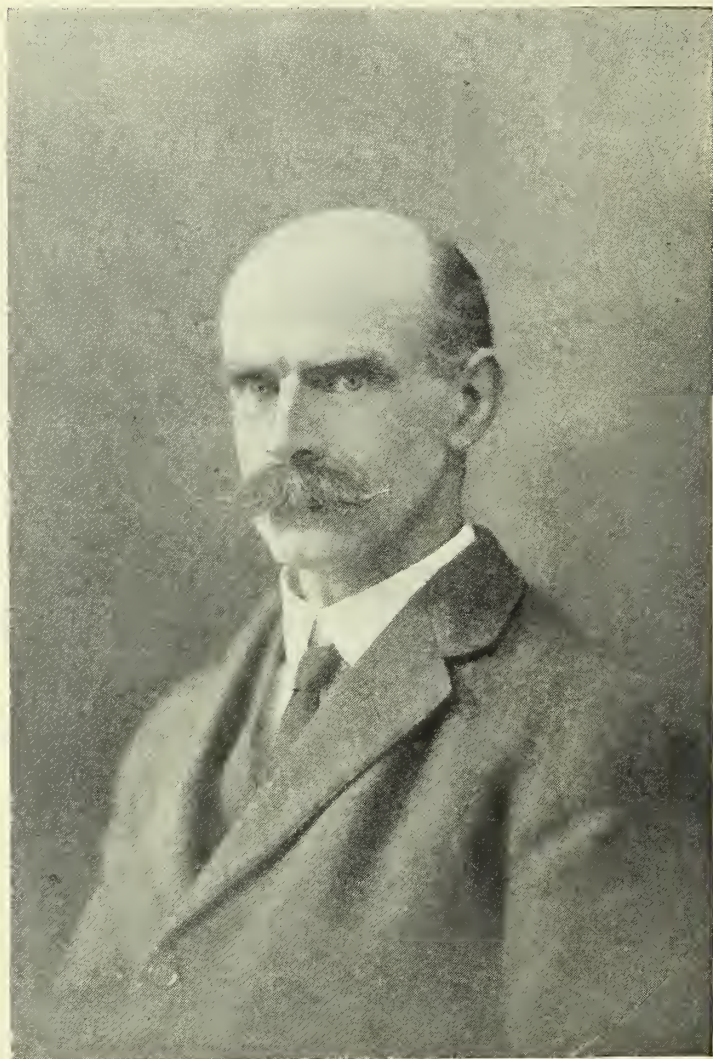
So comes the final week and now there is certainty of full points as to size, type, and condition, for the tail has come up right enough and forms a perfect curve with the hackle. The final week spent in the show-pen gives confidence to the unshown bird, and now comes the critical wash. Will the lurking sap be cleaned out? Will the touch of yellow on the wing be cleared away? That wash is always rather a harrowing business. First a bath of comfortably warm soapy water with plenty of lather easily stirred: seven or eight minutes of rubbing and saturating in this. Next a warm bath of clean water and repeated douching with a hand bowl. The same in No. 3 with a thorough rubbing-through to get at the last particle of soap. No. 4 blue and stone-cold—just a plunge bath. After this a swing in the open air and a good drying down with warm towels and then twenty comfortable hours in the drying box before a roaring fire.

And now in the show-pen we see our friend, a Dairy winner in all his glory, the cynosure of innumerable expert eyes. The sap may not be quite out of him, there may be still a shade on his wings, but on all sides he is admitted to be the pick of his year. Anxious indeed were the final preparations of the successful exhibitor—the careful application of a needle to the yellow shanks, the sponging of face and comb with warm water, the endless smoothing and polishing with silk handkerchiefs, the final packing up and conveyance by train. These Dairy winners, my friends, are not produced merely by good fortune or by sitting still. The little chick that came out of the egg was himself the result of years of skill well applied and hard work well done; and he was reared to perfection in the show-pen not, as this little record has attempted to show, by lucky haphazard methods but by system and good management alone.

WHO'S WHO IN THE POULTRY WORLD.

MR. JOHN WATSON, F.I.C.

Mr. John Watson is chairman for the second year in succession of the Royal Poultry Club, South Africa. This club has held ten annual shows since the war, the last four having been central shows of the South African Poultry Association. On the formation of a new committee Mr. Watson was unanimously elected hon. treasurer. Born at Washington, in Durham, he followed his father's profession, and went into chemistry, being engaged



Mr. J. WATSON, F.I.C.

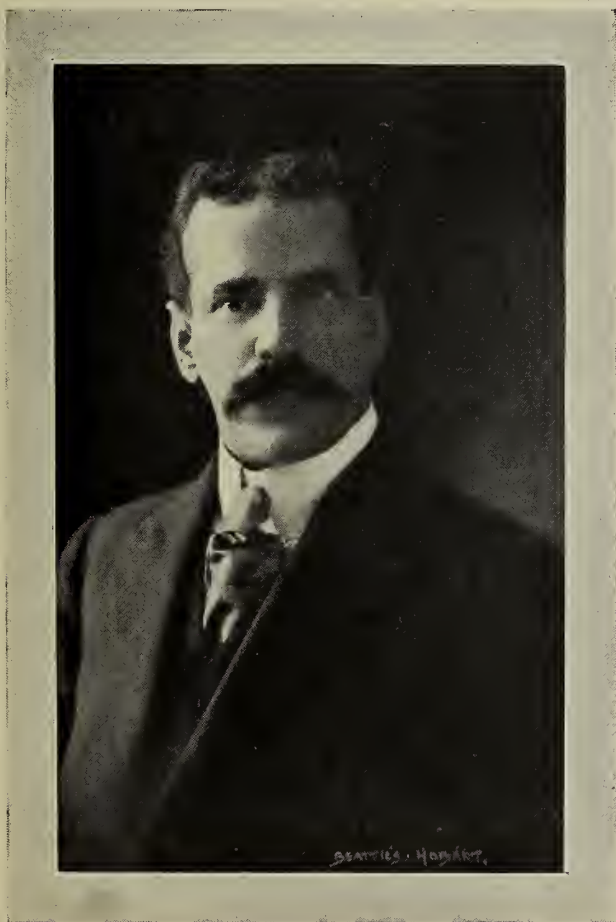
for several years in the Newcastle Chemical Works. In 1896 he emigrated to the Transvaal, and for the past ten years has been engaged as chief assayer on the City and Suburban Gold Mine. While at school he took prizes at shows in Durham County for Silver Spangled Hamburg fowls and Himalayan rabbits.

He commenced poultry-keeping on the Rand six or seven years ago, and was fairly successful with Black Leghorns. Two years ago he dropped that breed in favour of Partridge Wyandottes, which variety he had kept a few years previously. He

was, we believe, the first Colonial member of the Partridge Wyandotte Club (England). The committee of the Rand Poultry Club is a hard-working body of poultry enthusiasts. The 1911 show was a South African record with 1,630 entries. This year's show is still better with 1,853 entries.

MR. R. J. TERRY.

Mr. R. J. Terry, of the Government Agricultural and Stock Department of Tasmania, has had a varied experience. He first kept poultry in Canada and later in the United States. On his return to England he became a provision merchant in London dealing in poultry and game. Disliking city life, he took a house a few miles out of London, and kept poultry chiefly on utility lines. At that time the breeds specially favoured were Barred Plymouth Rocks, Minorcas, and Houdans. Several of the Continental breeds were experimented with, but Mr. Terry preferred Houdans. Hearing that there was a quantity of cheap poultry in Tasmania, Mr. Terry proceeded to that State, but found, on his arrival, that the birds were small and poor in quality, and that finishing off was an art quite unknown. Mr. Terry was offered and



Mr. R. J. TERRY.

straightway accepted the post of Government Adviser to the State, and later ran a Government farm for poultry to improve the farmers' stock. When he first started, Tasmania, although it had no large centres of population, imported eggs.

This season, 1911-12, the export of eggs was four times as great as the imports had formerly been. Mr. Terry at his own expense started and still continues the egg-laying competition, the only Government assistance for which in three years has



HERR FRITZ PFENNINGSTORFF.

been a two-guinea gold medal. Mr. Terry has made a special study of intensive egg-production and artificial incubation, and is of opinion, from his knowledge of Great Britain, that British farmers and small poultry-keepers could, if only they went the right way to work, reduce considerably the import of foreign eggs.

HERR FRITZ PFENNINGSTORFF.

The President of the German Utility Poultry Club was born at Gustrew (Mecklenburg), in 1858. Twenty years ago he became connected with the newly-established *Poultry Journal*, conducted by the late H. du Roi, President of the German and Austro-Hungarian Poultry Breeders' Club, while later he became connected with the paper under the title of the *German Agricultural Poultry Gazette*. He became actively enthusiastic in poultry matters, and after serving as a member of the committee he was elected Vice-President.

Under his guidance the German Poultry Breeders' Club has risen in numbers from less than seven hundred to more than seventeen hundred. Its

finances are in a flourishing condition, and it has a balance in hand of 5,000 to 6,000 marks. The club is active in promoting aviculture by advising members upon all pertinent questions, by the establishment of egg depots and of breeding stations, and last, but not least, by supporting the Utility Poultry Shows inaugurated by the German Agricultural Society.

In addition to editing the *German Agricultural Poultry Gazette*, Mr. Pfenningstorff has published a number of important works on poultry culture, the most prominent being "Our Domestic Poultry" and "From Theory and Practice," a sort of "Enquire Within" or compendium of information on all topics interesting to poultry-keepers.

THE POULTRY CROFT AT ALNESS.

The farmers and poultry breeders in the North of Scotland owe Major Cuthbert a debt of gratitude for the great assistance that they can get from the above poultry farm, which practically owes its existence to that astute gentleman. He takes a deep interest in the poultry industry, and is ever willing and ready to lend his patronage to any movement likely to further the interests of poultry breeders.

Balnaguisach Farm (says a writer in the *North British Agriculturists*), is beautifully situated about one mile from Alness Station, so that there is no difficulty in getting at it by rail, should anyone care to have an inspection of how a poultry farm should be worked. It has a nice homestead for the poultry manager, and the house accommodation for the birds is in close proximity. The colony system is largely practised, which accounts for the healthy condition of the parent stock. The new manager is Mr. James Reid, who hails from Dyce, in Aberdeenshire, and he has all in first-class working order. There have been several additions lately to the poultry runs, and I was pleased to see one of Mr. Torrance's (Denny) latest Coronation houses in use. Mr. Reid is a thoroughly practical poultry farmer, and is a great believer in green food for his birds, and has quite a healthy lot of thousand-headed kale in readiness for the winter season. The recent incessant wet summer, of course, has not been conducive to the welfare of all the chickens, but I was indeed gratified to see such a healthy lot of well-grown young birds as are to be seen here, reflecting great credit on the management of this establishment. Mr. Reid suffered severely from the depredations of a semi-wild cat, which had its home in the adjoining wood. It made periodical descents on the young chickens, killing no less than twenty-one from one lot. The animal killed for killing sake, but eventually met a well-deserved fate. A cat of this description can spread desolation in a chicken farm, as it is not at first suspected, and the wrongdoing is usually put down to weasels or foxes.

Rhode Island Reds have been added to the stock since I was North last, and they have quite lived up to their reputation as wonderful egg-producers. Trap-nesting has been in vogue here during the egg season, and the Reds came out easily at the head of affairs. Both the Canadian and Danish systems of trap-nesting have been experimented with. There are some really capital Red chickens running about, the cockerels especially showing great promise. A pen of Danish Leghorns has also been introduced, which have given very satisfactory results. They are practically the same as our Brown Leghorns, but are much lighter in body and do not carry so much headgear. They reminded me forcibly of the Australian White Leghorns. They are, however, rather troublesome through their flying propensities, and extra heights of wire netting had to be brought into requisition to keep them confined to their own runs. The Black Leghorns still continue to give a good account of themselves, and it is to be regretted that this most useful variety should be gradually losing the popularity that they acquired so suddenly. Of the white varieties, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, and Leghorns are well represented, more especially among the chickens; which all show much promise. Orpingtons are not making the headway that they should, and for the past season there has been no great demand for them in the northern districts, so that in all probability this variety may be discarded by another season. There is no gainsaying the fact that this croft has done much good work, and has supplied a long-felt want. With care, management, and support, still greater work will be accomplished.

Prices in Natal.

To the farmers in the back blocks poultry-keeping has not yet seriously appealed. Work on the fields is too strenuous, and the women have their full share of the burdens; yet in every homestead and round the poorest looking humpy a flock can be seen. These (says the *Natal Witness*) supply the family with eggs, and occasionally a few are sold in the stores, or to the merchants' vans. Prices obtained for surplus eggs marketed in this irregular way are necessarily low. From 6d. in the plentiful to 1s. 2d. in the scarcer months may be taken as a fair average. Nearer the small townships, where better marketing facilities prevail, poultry-keeping is gradually assuming a more important place in the farm *régime*. It is being recognised as an industry to provide so much of the yearly expenses.

A Canadian Show.

The outlook for a most successful show at the State Armory in Geneva, B.Y. to be given by the Ontario Poultry Association, is very bright. Among the specials offered are a sweepstakes prize of \$50 in gold on poultry, also a sweepstakes prize of \$25 in gold on pigeons. Write for premium list and particulars to H. W. Closs, Canandaigua, N.Y., Secretary.

THE IRISH POULTRY CENSUS OF 1912.

Increases in Fowls and Turkeys—Decrease in Ducks. Striking Statistics as to Counties.

BY "STATISTICIAN."

The General Abstracts of Irish Agricultural Statistics for 1912, showing the crops and live stock, as published by His Majesty's Stationery Office (Cd. 6375) on behalf of the Irish Department of Agriculture, show a small net increase of 77,923 in poultry as compared with 1911. In respect to the various species included, the following table reveals the changes:

—	1911.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
TURKEYS	1,139,485	1,211,074	71,589	—
GEESE	1,818,302	1,825,293	6,991	—
DUCKS	3,441,050	3,343,610	—	97,440
ORDINARY FOWL ...	19,048,964	19,145,747	96,783	—
TOTAL	25,447,801	25,525,724	77,923	—

There are increases of 71,405 in Munster, and 74,766 in Connaught, and decreases of 543 in Leinster and 67,705 in Ulster. It would take more space than can be afforded to give the comparative figures for the counties in 1911 and 1912. These can be found in the report itself. It must be remembered that the above figures include both old and young birds. Table No. 1, on the following page, indicates that the decrease is mainly in the last named, and that the adult stock of fowls made a decided advance.

Apart from the variations indicated by the above figures, more especially the marked increase in turkeys, and the much smaller proportionate advance in fowls, together with the heavy decrease in ducks, the most valuable deduction to be made is that for every 100 adult turkeys 588 young birds had been bred; and for every 100 adult geese nearly 300 goslings had been secured; but on the other hand for every 100 adult ducks there were only 59 ducklings; and for every 100 adult fowls there were 62 chickens. The two latter would represent, however, only a portion of the duckling and chicken crop, for those killed previously and such as might be hatched later would have to be added, which would not be true with turkeys and geese. But it is evident that ducks and

fowls are kept mainly for their egg values rather than to breed table birds. Why ducks both old and young should have decreased so largely, and why there was such a shortage of chickens, remains to be explained. Probably the season had something to do with it.

Taking the four provinces into which Ireland is divided, and the areas of land under cultivation or grass, as shown in the last return issued, the figures given in the present abstracts enable me to give in table No. 2 the number of adult and young poultry respectively for each province and for the whole country, and the averages per 1,000 acres of cultivated land.

For comparison I give the similar figures for Great Britain in 1908 (Table 3) as extracted from the poultry census reviewed in the August issue of the *Poultry Record*.

It will be seen, therefore, that, *pro rata* to the acreage of cultivated land, Ireland exceeds Great Britain by 59·37 per cent. in adult poultry, 74·09 per cent. in young stock, and 65·71 per cent. in poultry of all ages. That is a satisfactory condition of affairs so far as Ireland is concerned.

It is of special interest to see the variations in the counties, and from these discern the distribution throughout Ireland, in accordance with the cultivated land, which includes that cropped and in pasture, the latter of which amounts to 9,868,324 out of a total of 14,661,045 acres, or 67·31 per cent, as stated in the last figures published, those for 1910. I have worked out the averages in each county, dividing adult from young stock, as it is the former which forms the true poultry population. The latter are, in the main, designed for slaughter, or to replace the older birds when killed off. What we must aim for is an increase of the reproductive stock, and although the numbers hatched each year are most important, these are dependant upon the breeders. In the table on page 27 are given for each county the averages in the order held by them so far as adult poultry is concerned, and in the last column are given the numbers of young birds recorded as hatched in 1912. For reasons already stated the latter cannot be regarded as the complete averages, and probably would be increased by 50 per cent. if all those hatched in 1912 could be included.

TABLE No. 1.

TURKEYS.

Province.	1911.		1912.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Adults.	Young.	Adults.	Young.	Adults.	Young.	Adults.	Young.
Leinster	51,774	285,396	50,726	316,622	—	31,226	1,048	—
Munster	44,713	231,412	46,302	248,314	1,589	16,902	—	—
Connaught	21,617	90,459	22,542	98,401	925	7,942	—	—
Ulster	57,839	356,275	56,952	371,215	—	14,940	887	—
Totals	175,943	963,542	176,522	1,034,552	579	71,010	—	—

GESE.

Leinster	65,140	204,108	61,468	205,994	—	1,886	3,672	—
Munster	219,261	564,799	210,878	594,671	—	29,872	8,383	—
Connaught	117,614	338,816	114,271	340,099	—	1,283	3,343	—
Ulster	73,354	235,210	69,717	228,195	—	—	3,637	7,015
Totals	475,369	1,342,933	456,334	1,368,959	—	26,026	19,035	—

DUCKS.

Leinster	326,391	282,191	314,608	267,704	—	—	11,783	14,487
Munster	552,811	331,598	556,046	335,808	3,235	4,210	—	—
Connaught	509,343	271,869	501,369	270,209	—	—	7,974	1,660
Ulster	755,031	411,816	726,317	371,549	—	—	28,714	40,267
Totals	2,143,576	1,297,474	2,098,340	1,245,270	—	—	45,236	52,204

FOWLS.

Leinster	2,023,456	1,925,199	2,041,723	1,904,267	18,267	—	—	20,932
Munster	2,556,386	1,441,573	2,557,782	1,464,157	1,396	22,584	—	—
Connaught	2,196,155	1,126,902	2,259,448	1,141,202	63,293	14,300	—	—
Ulster	4,840,808	2,938,485	4,947,854	2,829,314	107,046	—	—	109,171
Totals	11,616,805	7,432,159	11,806,807	7,338,940	190,002	—	—	93,219

TABLE No. 2.

Province.	Adult Poultry.		Young Poultry.		Total Poultry.	
	Number.	per 1000 acres	Number.	per 1000 acres.	Number.	per 1000 acres.
Leinster	2,468,525	617	2,694,587	674	5,163,112	1,291
Munster	3,371,008	765	2,642,950	599	6,013,958	1,364
Connaught	2,897,630	1,130	1,849,911	722	4,747,541	1,852
Ulster	5,800,840	1,570	3,800,273	1,029	9,601,113	2,599
Ireland	14,538,003	992	10,987,721	749	25,525,724	1,741

TABLE No. 3.

England	14,853,000	603	14,559,000	594	29,392,000	1,197
Wales	1,438,000	519	1,402,000	506	2,840,000	1,025
Scotland	2,653,000	548	1,843,000	386	4,496,000	928
Gt. Britain	18,924,000	589	17,804,000	555	36,728,000	1,144

Average numbers of adult and young poultry respectively, and gross averages per thousand acres of cultivated land in Ireland, 1912.

County.	Province.	Average of Adult Stock.	Average of Young Stock.	Average of Total Stock.
Monaghan ...	Ulster ...	2,155	1,436	3,591
Tyrone ...	do. ...	1,744	1,076	2,820
Armagh ...	do. ...	1,566	1,291	2,857
Cavan ...	do. ...	1,546	938	2,484
Down ...	do. ...	1,525	1,140	2,665
Fermanagh ...	do. ...	1,464	949	2,413
Donegal ...	do. ...	1,455	989	2,444
Londonderry ...	do. ...	1,436	931	2,367
Sligo ...	Connaught ...	1,422	805	2,227
Louth ...	Leinster ...	1,338	1,210	2,548
Mayo ...	Connaught ...	1,303	847	2,150
Leitrim ...	do. ...	1,231	788	2,019
Antrim ...	Ulster ...	1,221	715	1,936
Longford ...	Leinster ...	1,181	793	1,974
Roscommon ...	Connaught ...	1,106	646	1,752
Cork ...	Munster ...	985	753	1,738
Galway ...	Connaught ...	878	641	1,519
Kerry ...	Munster ...	865	581	1,446
Dublin ...	Leinster ...	838	594	1,432
Waterford ...	Munster ...	693	592	1,285
Limerick ...	do. ...	664	511	1,175
Kilkenny ...	Leinster ...	652	684	1,336
Carlow ...	do. ...	628	953	1,681
Wexford ...	do. ...	624	1,159	1,783
Tipperary ...	Munster ...	619	538	1,257
Westmeath ...	Leinster ...	550	466	1,016
Meath ...	do. ...	535	462	997
Queen's ...	do. ...	504	512	1,016
Clare ...	Munster ...	493	444	937
King's ...	Leinster ...	469	567	1,036
Wicklow ...	do. ...	435	537	972
Kildare ...	do. ...	403	445	848

From the above it will be seen that not only is Monaghan first in respect to adult poultry, but it occupies the same position in respect to young birds, and thus may be regarded as the most advanced poultry county in Ireland. Those in which the young birds exceed the adults, and therefore may be regarded as giving greater attention to table poultry, are, in the order stated: Wexford, Carlow, King's, Wicklow, Kildare, Kilkenny, and Queen's, all of which are in or towards the south-east section. In the case of Wexford the young birds are nearly double the adults.

The diagram on page 28 indicates the distribution of adult poultry in Ireland, and the density of each county. Those counties shown white have

under 500 head of adult poultry per 1,000 acres of cultivated land; where light grey, these have more than 500 and less than 1,000 in the area named; medium grey have more than 1,000 and less than 1,500 to the 1,000 acres; dark grey have more than 1,500 and less than 2,000 on the area stated; and the one country in black has upwards of 2,000 adult poultry to each 1,000 acres of cultivated land.

In approximating the poultry population of any country it is essential to bear in mind the different classes of fowls included in the returns. For instance, at least five times the number of fowls and ducks can be kept on a given area to that of geese and turkeys, owing to the greater size of the latter and, to some extent, their different habits and temperaments. Therefore a county where turkeys and geese are above the average, *pro rata* to the total poultry, may be maintaining a higher stock than the actual numbers indicate. I had thought of attempting by index numbers to give a truer estimate, but find that to do so would occupy too much space in the present article. Below are given (1) the numerical percentages of the four species as given in the total returns for 1912, inclusive of old and young stock; and (2) the corrected percentages on the basis that one goose or turkey is equal to five fowls or ducks.

Class.	Numerical percentages.	Corrected percentages.
TURKEYS ...	4.74	16.08
GEESE ...	7.15	24.17
DUCKS ...	13.1	8.88
FOWLS ...	75.01	50.87
	100.00	100.00

It is evident, therefore, that although the actual head of the two first-named are comparatively few as compared with the two latter, their actual value is much greater than the mere numbers would suggest.

As it may be assumed that the young turkeys and geese recorded last June represent the total crop for the year, which is not the case with ducklings and chickens, I have worked out the averages per thousand acres of cultivated land.

The following table shows that Ulster stands highest in turkey breeding, and that the great turkey counties are, in the order stated: Monaghan, Down, Wexford, Armagh, Tyrone, Louth, and Waterford; that in geese Munster and Connaught are much the highest, and that the leading geese counties are in the order stated:



DENSITY OF DISTRIBUTION OF POULTRY IN IRELAND, 1912. [Copyright.]

Counties shown WHITE have under 500 fowls per 1,000 acres of cultivated land.

„ „ LIGHT GREY have 500-1,000 fowls per 1,000 acres of cultivated land.

„ „ MEDIUM GREY „ 1,000-1,500 „ 1,000 „ „ „

„ „ DARK GREY „ 1,500-2,000 „ 1,000 „ „ „

County shown BLACK has upwards of 2,000 fowls per 1,000 „ „ „

Mayo, Kerry, Cork, Clare, Limerick, Roscommon, Sligo, Galway, Longford, Tipperary, Leitrim, and Donegal. In the case of Monaghan were the calculations carried out on the one turkey or goose to five fowls basis, the average of adult poultry in that country would be increased to 2,314 per 1,000 acres of cultivated land.

Average numbers of young Turkeys and Geese, Ireland, 1912, per 1,000 acres of cultivated land.

County and Province.	Turkeys.	Geese.
Carlow	117	67
Dublin	54	15
Kildare	72	28
Kilkenny	97	43
King's	77	91
Longford	58	107
Louth	102	35
Meath	58	13
Queen's	57	74
West Meath	53	55
Wexford	147	65
Wicklow	33	40
LEINSTER	79	51
Clare	26	145
Cork	83	148
Kerry	33	163
Limerick	30	140
Tipperary	52	104
Waterford	101	72
MUNSTER	56	134
Galway	36	118
Leitrim	69	103
Mayo	23	164
Roscommon	37	121
Sligo	48	119
CONNAUGHT	38	132
Antrim	70	36
Armagh	140	32
Cavan	53	67
Donegal	49	100
Down	160	24
Fermanagh	89	79
Londonderry	87	63
Monaghan	172	62
Tyrone	114	84
ULSTER	100	61
ALL IRELAND	70	93

TUBERCULOSIS IN POULTRY.

Fowls suffering from tuberculosis are thin; the muscles, particularly the pectoral ones, are emaciated and the breast bone is very prominent. The legs appear very long, the skin becomes excessively mobile, on account of the disappearance of fatty tissue, and so transparent that the muscles are seen, and appear of a very pale pink colour.

When these symptoms are observed, the disease is definitely determined by means of a careful examination of the lymphatic ganglia of the cervical series of the abdominal viscera, and of the points of the limbs.

The writers, (Messrs. Raymond and Cretien), veterinary surgeons at the Central Markets in Paris, give a detailed description of the forms of fowl tuberculosis and the practical examination methods. Having diagnosed tuberculosis fairly frequently, in the poultry offered for sale at the Central Markets of Paris, they made inquiries as to source of supply of these birds, and found that the poultry from one country especially was infected, there being 28 % of diseased birds, in contrast with 10 % in the case of the French poultry.

The following are the data given respecting the rearing of these poultry. The young chickens are fed for the first fortnight on *fresh milk* mixed with crumbled wheat bread, rice and crushed buckwheat; later, the milk is replaced by water and the buckwheat is given whole. After a month the food consists of wheat and "griette."

The pullets are raised for laying, which generally begins when they are 6 months old, and they are not kept beyond the third year, which is the best age for laying.

They are fed on different kinds of grain and on ground meal; during the moulting season, they are only given barley flour and *butter-milk*. It is interesting to note, that during two periods of the life of these fowls, the by-products of the dairy form a part of their daily rations, which allows of the suspicion that the prevalence of poultry tuberculosis in the country from which these fowls come, may be due to this special system of feeding. *Bulletin of the International Agricultural Institute.*

FORTHCOMING DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Recently we had a call from Senor Don Salvador Castello, the well-known Director of the School of Aviculture at Barcelona, Spain. He informed us that he expects shortly to visit South America to lecture on Poultry Keeping in Argentina and Chile, in which countries a considerable amount of attention is being paid to the poultry industry. From another source we learn that efforts are about to be put forward to introduce co-operation among poultry producers, that system having proved most successful in other directions.

FRUIT ORCHARDS AND POULTRY BREEDING.

A notable development at Histon, Cambridgeshire.



UNTIL within the last few years it was an axiom among even the most progressive agriculturalists that whilst poultry would not pay on industrial lines, as would other stock, they were a useful addition to farming by the use of food that would otherwise be wasted. We have long passed the stage when such limitation could be imposed. At the same time it is evident that in association with agriculture or fruit culture must mainly be production of eggs and poultry, in which case the margin between food cost and returns will be at the maximum, by reason of the large amount of natural food available and the favourable conditions which there prevail. There are, also, other advantages named below, so that the benefit is mutual and reactive.

We have pleasure, therefore, in calling special attention to the enterprise of the Messrs. Chivers & Sons, Limited, the great jam makers, of Histon, Cambridge, who upon their several fruit farms extending over a thousand acres are making poultry an important part of their operations. It is not our place to deal with the fruit cultivation, save that experts recognise that the work is carried out on most progressive lines, and has been attended with great success to the firm named and to the entire district.

The poultry side is of comparatively recent development, and is not yet extended as will be the case in a short time. Mr. John Chivers, now head of the firm, has always had a personal interest in poultry as befits a native of Cambridgeshire. This



A picture of one of the many avenues at Histon.

[Copyright.]

Theoretically the statements here set forth are generally accepted. In practice, however, full realisation of their truth is not in evidence. The agricultural returns show that in Britain there are nearly 280,000 acres under fruit cultivation of various kinds. It is probably not too much to say that the number of poultry kept thereon is much below that on ordinary farms, whereas it might and ought to be much greater, as the poultry capacity of orchards is certainly higher than that of general farms.

is shown by his privately owned and separately conducted establishment near his residence, where he breeds higher class stock, and does a little in exhibition birds. That is a well arranged place, on a considerable scale. Unfortunately our photos taken there were a failure, and cannot be reproduced. The farm work, which is under the management of Mr. Harry Minchin, formerly assistant on the College Poultry Farm, Theale, is strictly utilitarian and on commercial lines. The leading idea is to supply absolutely new-laid eggs to the factory for

making various food products other than the main trade. In the first half of the present year upwards of 100,000 eggs had been utilised in this manner, and three or four times as many can be used when they are available.

There is, however, a further reason for introducing poultry upon the orchards. Intensification of fruit

will indicate the methods adopted, and do not require detailed description. There are no enclosed runs. All the birds, except the baby chicks, have absolute liberty, and are scattered widely. The result is vigour of constitution and productiveness, whilst the food cost for older birds is very low indeed by reason of the abundant supply of natural food. It was stated that at certain seasons hardly



THE INCUBATOR ROOM AT HISTON.

[Copyright.]

Both the tank and the hot-air types of machines are used, thirty-two incubators in all being employed.

cultivation means encouragement of parasitic life, which find abundance of nutrition and multiply very rapidly, to the injury of the trees and plants and to the loss of the owner. The better the methods adopted the more do these destructive creatures propagate. We have only to note how many leaflets are published by the Board of Agriculture on plant parasites to realise how important is this question. The Messrs. Chivers have found that spraying, grease banding, and other methods are of small value compared with running poultry in the orchards or on the fruit grounds. The result has indeed been remarkable. The crane fly on strawberries, the raspberry beetle, the winter moth on larger trees, and the sawfly caterpillar which is so destructive to gooseberry bushes, have all been cleared by the fowls where the latter were kept. It was freely admitted apart from the profitableness of home production the poultry have proved of immense value to the fruit. That is a point which should appeal to other growers.

The photographs which are given with this article

any food has to be given. Thus the gain is great on that side also. One view shows the incubator house, an excellent brick building, well ventilated and on the lines of that used at Theale. Near by is the fattening plant, which is on an extensive scale, and by means of which the cockerels and surplus birds are fed off before killing. All the other houses are scattered about widely on the various farms. Of houses there are about a hundred for adult stock and a hundred for growing chicks. Thirty-two incubators, 146 brooders, and 220 coops are used, as both natural and artificial hatching and rearing is employed. As already stated 100,000 eggs were sent in to the factory, in addition to those used for hatching, in six months, the highest number being 8,000 in the first week of April. The breeds kept are White Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons and Light Sussex. The Sussex came on to lay earliest, but the White Orpingtons have proved the most productive. During the last season the laying hens numbered 3,000. It is intended, however, to raise the number to 10,000.

PERSONAL LETTERS FROM AN OLD FANCIER.*

VII.—TO A POULTRYPHOBÆ AGRICULTURALIST.

DEAR MR. HASTIE—"A house divided against itself cannot stand." Your remarks at the tea table the other day were unkind to your wife (whose cakes I generally enjoy but failed to do so that day) not to say to your guest. If you will forgive my saying so they were foolish in the extreme. Had it not been for your healthy skin one might have deemed you bilious or getting ready for that fashionable disease, appendicitis. However, it is only your way and I do not mind, although I was sorry for your good lady, to whom I hope you have made amends by buying her a new ring or dress, though such peace-making ornaments and garments never look as well to the wearer as those unstained by memories of what went before. The next time you are disposed for an outbreak of that kind send for me. We can go out to the orchard, and I promise you a few plain truths. Meanwhile an instalment will do you no harm.

All that nonsense you talked about poultry not paying is obsolete and antiquated. Of course they do not pay many farmers, and if you were to go into the business with your present ideas they would not be profitable to you. Why not try some other saying with more of truth in it? It recalls the story of an absent-minded bishop, who, whenever he met a younger clergyman enquired after his father, as they had been at college together, although the latter had been dead several years. Finally, the enquiree said, "My Lord, he is still dead."

That legend of "poultry don't pay" is merely an expression which, if ever there was any truth in it, has lost all meaning in these days, for there is abundance of evidence that fowls are amongst the most profitable of all live stock when of the right kind and are treated in the same business-like manner as other farm animals. If agriculturalists bred their cattle and sheep on similar lines as many do their poultry the land would speedily become a wilderness. One great law of being is that ordinarily men get what they deserve. Let me ask, how far you and farmers likeminded have ever deserved anything but loss so far as poultry are concerned? You agriculturalists have much to learn.

Sometime ago I heard a story which is worth the telling. You may have heard it before,

but repetition is necessary to ensure the impression we desire. That is the secret of advertising as of preaching. Did you believe that somebody's seeds were the best, the first time you read the statement? Not a bit of it. Perhaps when you had seen it fifty times, and wanted a fresh supply, then the effect aimed at was gradually realised.

The case I want to recount is that of an eastern farmer and his wife. When they were married her mother presented the bride with a few stock turkeys from her own flock, from which the daughter raised three or four good broods. Her husband, with that innate sense of superiority of the farming man, regarded her efforts with kindly contempt, thinking it was something for her to do until the babies came, and that the birds would give her a little pin money at Christmas.

The turkeys grew apace. December arrived, and with it a buyer sent by the mother. He looked at the forty birds ready for sale, the husband listening to learn the result. The would-be purchaser offered twenty shillings each, which was accepted, and forty golden sovereigns passed into the good wife's pocket, not a penny of which her husband ever saw again. The business made him ponder deeply. On the most liberal computation he could not make the cost of food, etc., to be more than £15, so that the profit was considerable. That man was and is a sensible fellow. He learnt that poultry pay better than prejudices, that glib axioms are seldom true. He is one of the largest turkey raisers in the Kingdom, and declares that he makes more therefrom than by all the rest of his farming together. It was not flattering to his class, but he admitted that women had something to teach him. I could tell you of many such cases, and not in turkeys alone, but probably this may show you that it is time you went to school again, for you have much yet to learn.

Let me ask a question, which I have put to many like yourself, namely, where do you think all the money comes from to buy the extras which grace your table, apart from those produced on the farm, and the nice clothes which set off your wife, and which always please you? Does she ever ask you for any, or leave you to pay the bills? If not, where does she get it? There is no gold mine in the garden, or mint in the scullery. Why, my dear fellow, you must be blind as a bat. It and much you do not know about comes from the hens. If

* The previous letters have been: No. I., "To a Young Judge," March, 1912; No. II., "To a Show Secretary," April, 1912; No. III., "To a Lady Poultry Farmer," May, 1912; No. IV., "To a Disappointed Exhibitor," June, 1912; No. V., "To a Country Poultry Instructor," July, 1912; "To a Specialist Poultry Breeder," September, 1912. The next will be addressed "To a Show Reporter," and appear in our November issue.—EDITOR.

that were not the case the drain upon your pocket would be very different to what it is. Mrs. Hastie keeps her own counsel. It would not do to let you know everything. A woman's business is to keep the menfolk quiet. That's why they like to see their husbands smoking, even taking a snooze, for then they are less inquisitive. One good lady some time ago acknowledged to making £100 a year from her birds, but added, "For goodness sake do not let my husband know, or he'd want some of it." There are many such. You compel this secrecy by your own want of observation and of sympathy.

We are hearing a great deal just now about women's rights. I have never known a farmer's wife talk in that way, simply because she has secured them, not by transference of money from her husband's pocket to her own, but by earning for herself. Otherwise it would be a very different story. In these matters I confess to being old fashioned. If, as some of these mad amazons claim, every man is to be compelled to pay over a fixed part of his income to his wife for other purposes than those which are mutual, the only result will be a larger army of spinsters. That is why some would like an Act of Parliament forcing bachelors to marry. They are incapable of attracting the men.

Yet with all the advantages which you farmers have in your mates, some of you at least throw every difficulty in their way, and begrudge even a few sacks of corn in the year. Let me remind you of observations made by you the other day, which, to anyone who understood the matter, but revealed your own ignorance. When your wife suggested that she could do so much better if she could have the close field for her laying hens this year, as she wanted to try the colony system, you scouted the proposal as preposterous, regarding the use of it for hens as a waste of good land. Why, my dear sir, if your wife had not made a penny out of it the benefit to you afterwards would have been worth it all. Then she wanted to buy a few good houses, and you stormed. The sheds which had done duty for so long were quite good enough. All this nonsense about open-fronted houses, so you said, was merely for the benefit of the makers, showing that you are becoming fossilised. And when she proposed purchasing an incubator and brooder, it seemed as if the heavens were about to fall. Not many minutes before, you had showed me a new breechloader you had just bought, and expatiated on its improvements and good qualities. The two positions do not run together. Why should not poultry knowledge progress as well as death dealing guns? To be consistent you should still use the old

blunderbuss of your grandfather, or the muzzle loader of your father. *You* want everything up to date. I believe you are thinking of a motor car. Your dairy and general farm implements are all most modern. But the wife must have nothing new, however good. Is that fair? Do you give her a chance?

Why, if you had gone and spent £50 in houses and other appliances, as a belated contribution to her efforts in what is, or should be, a partnership, it would have been a cheap investment and far more than repaid itself. You may not know it, but such is the fact, that there is no branch of farming in which greater progress has been made than in poultry-keeping, with no thanks to men like yourself, who are the Rip Van Winkles of modern days.

The tendency of all things is upwards. Those who stick in the mud make no progress, and are left behind. From time to time a new sense is required, a revolution of method in accordance with changed conditions. Dreadnoughts and Marconigrams do not stand alone. Their counterparts are to be found in every branch of life. They have their drawbacks, it is true, but that cannot be helped. The gains are greater than the losses.

"Poultry do not pay," forsooth! How do you know? Is that statement from actual experience or merely a parrot-like repetition of a fallacy promulgated to attempt an excuse for your own ignorance or neglect. Face this question squarely as you would any other. Try to judge the statement as if it merely concerned someone else, not yourself, and the answer will assuredly be that any other business conducted on similar lines would fail. A farmer's axiom is that what you can get out of land depends upon what you put into it, in nutrition and care and forethought. Apply that to the hens.

Let me tell you what happened many years ago, when I was a young man, for things seem to repeat themselves in every decade. A husband was, as you were the other day, declaiming against his wife's poultry, declaring that every egg cost double its value and that every chicken meant more expenditure than gain. I suggested that for a year he should keep the accounts to test his statements. He accepted the challenge, and took care there was no "cooking" the books. A government auditor was not in it, for he had undertaken to make substantial amends if proved wrong. Christmas found him anxious, at the New Year he was in the dumps. The profit was considerable, and as he had promised to equal it, his wife claimed and had well into the teens of pounds as a *pourboire*. She bought something, I will not tell you what,

which he could not but see every day. Whenever he began in the old vein, it only needed a glance to remind him of his costly folly and he was mum. I have often chaffed him on the subject, and no doubt many a curtain lecture was based on the same text.

What about that colt? You like to breed one every year, and have turned out some good animals which we have often admired together. You were quite proud of the fact that the last one had sold for £63 as a three-year-old—an excellent price. I am sure you are wise in doing this—but, friend, look upon it as a financial proposition. It appears like found money in the lump. Profit depends however, upon actual return as compared with expenditure, not upon the actual sum received. Partial use of the mother before foaling, three year's feed, during some part of which enough land was occupied that would have provided for two or three hundred hens, sundry bills paid to the

method, and asked if she had ever tried what "coals of fire" would do. "No," was the reply, "I once used some boiling water, but that did no good." Your wife has spoiled you, as is only too often the case.

Then what about your daughters? may be asked. They and their mother, had you been kindly and sympathetic, might have done much for your benefit as well as their own, and have built up a large and profitable side line to the ordinary farm. Food at lowest cost, plenty of land for the birds to run over, an excellent outlet for the produce, yet they have been hindered by your opposition. Scores of pounds per annum might have been added to the farm returns in this way which was lost as a result. The sooner you make amends the better. Be a man, and show that you have been wrong. One of the largest and most successful poultry farmers in this country was the son of a small farmer, who allowed his lad opportunity to give play to his



The adult birds at Histon enjoy their freedom, and live amid surroundings which are as nearly ideal as possible.

[Copyright.]

Vet., all for £63. Taking the time of yourself and men, would twenty guineas per annum pay the lot? You know the answer.

If your wife were not as good as she is perhaps another tack might have been taken. It is told of a woman who went to court seeking a separation order from her husband. When the magistrate heard both sides he could see she was a shrew, whilst her "man" was by no means perfect. So he suggested to her a kindlier

ideas at home. That has been the making of him and of the thousands of pounds he now possesses.

In fact we parents are often blind to our own interests, as well as to those of our children. The world is moving on, is growing better, so much so that I shall be sorry to leave it when the time comes. I should like to share in the greater things of fifty or a hundred years hence when they should be better still. You know

the way of older folk. They idealise what was when they knew less. A grandmother was laying down the law one day, saying, that when she was young, girls were not allowed to do this and that, were much more respectful, and so on. They were in every way better than now. Her son chimed in, "The world must be getting rapidly worse, I am sorry to say." "How's that?" she queried, "Because I often heard your father tell me how much better the lads were when he was young." And granny had the good sense to laugh. No, Mr. Hastie, it is such as you that need to learn. The younger generation has something to teach us, perhaps not as much as they think, but still to a considerable extent—It is reciprocal.

I am anxious for you to gain wisdom and understanding, as well as realise that we are in the days when every little counts in the great total. Therefore, I am speaking frankly and plainly. We men need straight talking to from time to time. I have read somewhere that "Women like hearing pretty compliments and don't believe them; men like hearing them and do believe them." I fear that is all too true. Had I praised you and your work, said how well your crops are looking, admired your new turn-out, and complimented you on that gun, how you would have preened yourself, taken it all as gospel, and mentally, if not vocally, ejaculated "What a good boy am I." Such is not my object, however. I want to help Mrs. Hastie to convert you to a realisation of the fact that you are not greater than the hens. Go, my good fellow, and kick yourself in some quiet corner as a lesson. A repetition now and again at short intervals will do no harm.

Do not misunderstand me. There is no desire to make your wife or yourself poultry farmers or fanciers. It would be unwise for you to attempt one or the other. Neither of you would ever become a fancier, as that is not your line, and I question whether what is commonly called poultry farming, in which the poultry bulk much more largely than the farm, would prove more profitable than what you are now doing. My main desire is to show that if you are not prepared to take up this side on advanced lines, it is folly to stand in the way of your wife doing so. Let her be your partner in that, with full, not term, rights. The money may go into two purses, but it is all one fund. That you are not now doing. It is a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy. If you have not the will or capacity for such a business, she has, only you are the sunken mine, with considerable explosive power, which blocks the entrance.

I was much interested, and confess to considerable satisfaction, on hearing that you have had so much trouble with grub and worms of various kinds, as that your manure bill has been so heavy, because I like to see a fellow suffer for his own folly. That is what you are doing. Has the fact that the field near the homestead has always been free from parasitic attacks and is always in good heart, taught you nothing? Put on your thinking cap, my dear fellow. See whether there is not a connection between the hens and these results. Fowls live largely upon those creatures that are your chief enemies, yet instead of using them as fellow workers you regard the hens with aversion. And at the same time remember that their manure is not wasted. More hens would probably reduce in half your year bill for artificials. Of course it looks grand to give a big order for these strong-smelling products, and the seller flatters you to the full, but, as you well know, it reduces the bank balance. If Mrs. Hastie never made a penny out of the fowls they would pay you. There's money in them both ways.

Nothing gave me greater regret than hearing you trot out the old bogey of the men stealing corn if you allowed them to keep fowls. Of all the selfish, unjust, tyrannical ideas that is about the worst. There are black sheep in every class, even farmers, as something you told me about a neighbour proves. But you must know that as to the great majority of men it is a libel, and has no warrant. The day is passing when such things will be, and I hope to see its setting. Whether you like it or no the time is coming when you must descend from your high pedestal and give wife and workers a fair chance.

I have enjoyed this talk with you. It is not every day one gets hold of a Poultryphobe farmer. The worst of Poultryphobia is that it so rapidly spreads, for the class prejudice is so strong that the microbe finds favourable media for growth and reproduction. I want to see it destroyed. Certain of these creatures die in sunlight. I have tried to let some rays of truth fall.

Yours illumingly,

ENOS MALPAS.

P.S.—Did you ever hear the story of an Irish Prelate, who in his later years suffered from numbness in the lower limbs? He was out at dinner one night, and his neighbour in her kindness enquired after his health. He told her how concerned he was, saying that whilst at the table he had nipped his leg several times and could not feel any effect. She replied, "Don't be on'aisy, your grace, it was moi leg you were pinching, and Oi felt the sensation."

THE PROMOTION OF THE TABLE POULTRY INDUSTRY.

By J. W. HURST.

The rôle of the optimist is not always easily sustained, and the part of the poultry optimist is among the most difficult in the modern drama of English agricultural industrialism. It was in a very chastened mood that, in company with Mr. Verney Carter, I performed the tour of the Central Markets at the beginning of the London Season. Having failed to find a sufficiency of federative eggs in Hosier Lane, Mr. Carter was in quest of any other sort of British ovarious

best prices. Of British eggs I saw none, and should probably have been disappointed had I found them in juxtaposition to the Dutch. But I was looking for something else and could not find it.

With a mind full of thoughts of proposed table poultry clubs and U.P.C. Committees, I was looking for a genuine spring chicken, but when Mr. Weatherly called me aside and admitted *his* failure to discover it, I gave up



What Table Chickens should be like.

[Copyright

produce, and was visibly and audibly annoyed by the Dutch eggs that confronted him at every turn. They were worth looking at, those Dutch eggs. Attractively brown in colour, evenly graded to shade and weight, they were making

the search. He was, however, good enough to draw my attention to some prime well-fed Chinese chickens, of average weight of one and three quarter pounds apiece, and he expatiated at some length upon the perfection of the

grading and the packing. He further informed me that Russian chickens were selling at a relatively better price per pound than such British produce as was available. Grading and packing dominated all that I saw, all that I heard.

With faith rudely shaken, I left Smithfield no longer confident that everything is ordered for the best, and was only saved from pessimism by a recollection that came to me with the sight of a Sussex "pad" on a railway van. Immediately I remembered an ex-metropolitan policeman who is now a farmer of 300 acres of land within sight of the South Downs, who employs some dozen men and half-a-dozen women, and whose output of fattened fowls from a coop accommodation for upwards of 4,000 birds has developed from the original few he was able to collect in a back-crate. Thinking of one, I thought of others, and of all that goes to the making of the Sussex industry. Here we have quality and size, plus grading and packing, but by reason of the volume of demand the quantity of the output is as nothing compared with the inadequacy of the preparation of most other English poultry—not to mention lack of grading and careless packing.

"Surrey" chickens are proof of the fact that English producers can turn out not only good table poultry, but the absolutely best; that they know how to grade and how to pack—at any rate in the South-Eastern chicken districts; and the industry that is centred in Sussex supplies ample evidence of the profitableness of the table poultry branch, and of possibilities of individual development that do not exist in the same measure in connexion with egg production. It is, however, a lamentable fact that the great majority of producers in other parts of the country fail as thoroughly as the Sussex man succeeds. As Mr. Farrer, a prominent promoter of the Table Poultry Club, has very truly said:—"One of the great drawbacks in England to-day is that throughout the country birds are not bred, reared, or turned out as they should be for the markets; in many cases, are badly packed, and by these faults the best value is not obtained."

It is consequently remarkable that this branch of individual poultry production that is known to succeed in some circumstances, that is capable of very considerable extension under suitable conditions, but which generally stands so much in need of support and protection, has up to the present been unrepresented by any club or form of organisation capable of dealing with its problems and promoting its interest upon a wide and National basis. That it is worth while needs no insistence. If it is worth while, by organized co-operative and other means, promoting the egg industry—which, however

important collectively, can seldom be a big affair for the individual producer—it should surely be worth while promoting the table poultry industry which is capable of being much more individually important.

Although some of us had long chafed under the unequal conditions, and a few of us had railed in print and on platform, our aspirations were not reduced to practical terms until Mr. W. M. Elkington and a few other enthusiasts began to hold meetings last Autumn for the discussion of definite proposals. The range of the conversations covered foreign competition, the success of Sussex, the failure elsewhere, the need for breeding tests and experimental growing and fattening, the want of knowledge, the question of railway rates, the chaotic condition of exhibitional affairs, the revision of the table poultry standard and the appointment of specialist judges, the giving of lectures and demonstrations, the holding of a utility show, and—but the discussions have included all about table poultry.

It is a matter of previous records that the provisional Committee, that set out to form a separate club deviated from that course and decided to ask the Utility Poultry Club to grant the table poultry industry facilities equal to those accorded the egg industry, and to form a separate sub-committee for that purpose. The aims were formulated and submitted for consideration. The consideration asked for was duly given.

The Committee of the Utility Poultry Club unanimously agreed to a sub-committee being formed to deal with all matters relating to the table poultry industry, subject to certain conditions. Of these the most important concerned the financial question. The Utility Poultry Club not being in a financial condition to devote to the table poultry branch a sum sufficient for the object, it was suggested that if new members joined that body in sufficient numbers to justify the formation of the proposed new and separate committee—and this was a condition—their minimum subscriptions of 2/6 each must go to general funds of the Club to meet the additional expenses of administration. In that event it was therefore plainly obvious that the only result of the agitation would be to swell the membership of the U.P.C. without directly benefiting the objects put forward by the provisional committee of the originally proposed Table Poultry Club. The U.P.C. Committee were however, willing that any subscriptions in excess of the minimum, and all special donations *from these members*, viz.: those who might be specially encouraged to join with a view to assisting table poultry production should be handed over to the sub-committee to be utilized as they might

think fit. The U.P.C. Committee further agreed to use their endeavours to obtain grants from the Development Commissioners for schemes suggested by the sub-Committee, and approved by them.

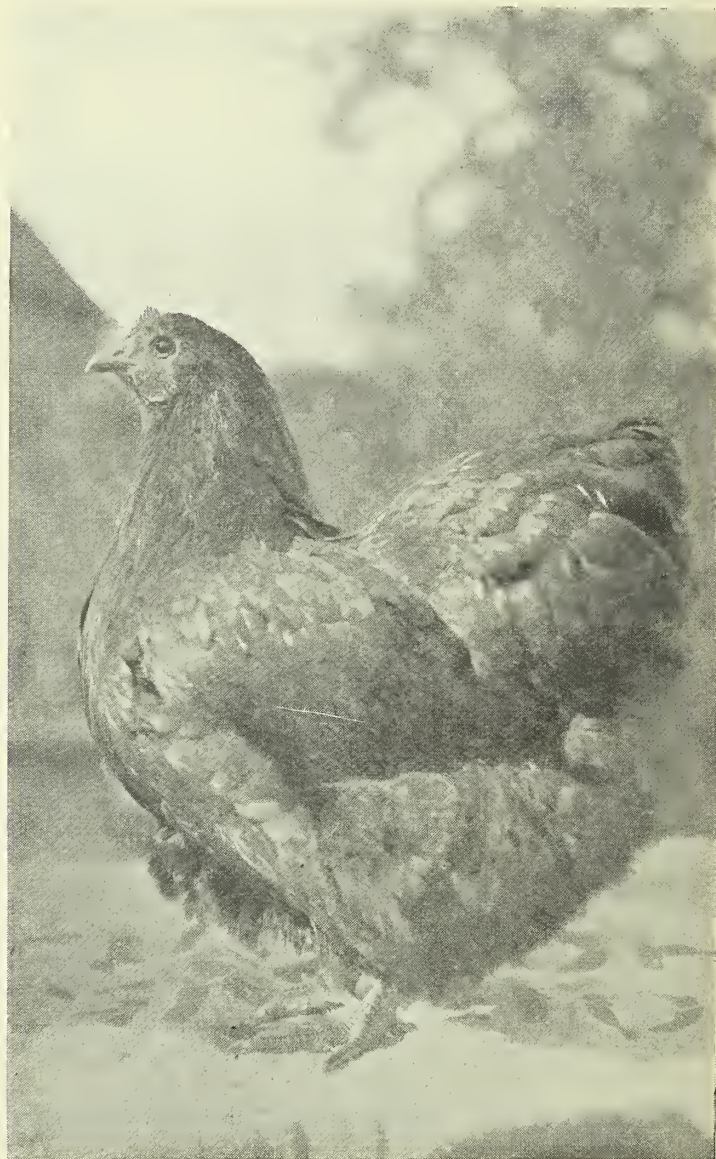
It came to this therefore, that those who might join the U.P.C. for the table poultry object would have to find the funds to further their own end, that they must raise those funds in addition to the payment of the half-crown minimum subscription, but that in return for their half-crown they secured certain benefits of organisation and administration that belong to a body of 1,288 subscribers. At that stage in the negotiations I understand that only "twenty or so new members" proposed to join the club with a view to helping this branch. It was certainly a nucleus around which others might gather, but was insignificant by comparison with the 1,288 subscribers who are presumably more interested in eggs than table chickens, and it was thought possible that "twenty or so"—not to mention their cause—would be mislaid in such a crowd. Certainly the creation of the sub-committee would have been evidence of the presence somewhere in the throng of "twenty or so" chicken enthusiasts, but the hands of the sub-committee would have been bound by the understanding that any work undertaken was subject to the funds devoted to the table poultry branch of the club being sufficient for the purpose.

It was recognised by the promoters of the movement that mere minimum membership of the U.P.C. was not going to help matters very materially. Indeed, minimum membership would tend to do more for the egg producers than the chicken growers, because it would increase the influence of the former without giving one penny to the sub-committee of the latter—who would remain mere figure-heads without power to act for themselves or anyone else.

From this difficult position the Provisional Committee extricated themselves by breaking off negotiations with the U.P.C. and returning to their original intention to establish a separate club.

Thus it came about that the Table Poultry Club was formed as a free and independent association on July 18th last at the Hove Meeting of the Sussex Agricultural Society, with the single object of encouraging the production of table poultry by whatever means the Committee may consider best. Since its formation sub-committees of the club have been considering the question of growing tests, and the revision of the table poultry standard, while steps have been taken with a view to giving support to shows providing a dead poultry section.

The first Annual General Meeting is to be held at the Dairy Show this month, and it should be possible to gauge the support accorded the first definite attempt to form a representative body of commercial table poultry producers. It must be seen whether there are not more than the "twenty or so" (who would have entered into agreement with the U.P.C.) in all the United Kingdom with sufficient wit and enthusiasm—to



A Typical Black Orpington Pullet, possessing large size and remarkably fine shape. [Copyright.]

say nothing of self-interest—to back those who have been fighting for the promotion of their industry. It cannot be doubted that the industry is in urgent need of corporate representation, but to be truly and sufficiently representative the club must have the promise of a wide membership and sufficient financial support to give effect to its aims. A rally is required, and the meeting at the Dairy Show provides a suitable occasion.

FANCIERS AND FANCY MATTERS.

BY WILLIAM W. BROOMHEAD.

An Apology.

To the numerous readers of the *Illustrated Poultry Record* I apologise for the non-appearance of my notes in last month's issue. It is the first time in its history that this journal has had to go to press without my usual Fancy budget, and I sincerely regret it. The more so because the fault was entirely mine, since for some reason or other I was a week behind hand in posting my copy to the editor. However, I must be careful to see that it does not occur again.

Where are the Amateurs?

Yes, where are they? It has been proposed to form a "protective club" for amateur exhibitors, but it looks as though the necessary material is not forthcoming.

The suggestion was made two or three months since in the *Fancy press*; nevertheless the forward movement—up to the time of my writing these notes—has not been an encouraging one. At least, so it strikes me. The proposition came from Mr. A. V. Holt of the Southport Fanciers' Society, a fancier, and a club who have carried through, with no small measure of success, two or three shows for amateurs only. The idea is to form a "United Amateur Fanciers' Association," not a local affair by any means, but one that will be open to beginners residing in any part of the country.

Among other things this association would be for the purpose of holding an annual exhibition which would practically "exclude the professionals." No doubt some such move as this, the banding together of the amateurs, is desirable in certain quarters, but I cannot help thinking that Mr. Holt is not setting about it in the best manner. In the first place these letters of his to the Press smack too much of the free advertisement style, and it appears to be a question of six for the amateur and half-a-dozen for his own show. Then again "clap trap" and abuse rarely do good. In one of his communications, Mr. Holt says that no doubt he will receive severe criticism "in again trespassing on the professional preserves, but, even so, I am quite unconcerned. My one object ever has been, and is to-day, to do all possible to further amateur interests, and in that direction I shall continue without fear or favour." To which one might add "World without end, Amen."

But, the thought occurs, why these outbursts practically on the eve of his own society's show, if not to draw attention to that event? Of course, as my friend the Teuton was wont to exclaim on such occasions, "Pizness is pizness mine poy." Then again, the fixture in question has been advertised—and not in small type either—as "The Deck-sweeper's Stumbling Block," while in a letter

to the press concerning his own show, Mr. Holt somewhat gives the game away when he says "... and we rely on all amateurs to support us by getting their friends and also themselves to make the strongest entry possible, and so strike a blow against capitalist and professional monopoly."

Now all this is quite unnecessary. Mr. Holt should have appealed to the amateurs in another way entirely, and that by ignoring the deck-sweeper, by leaving him right out of the question. He has appealed in this "clap trap" manner, and what is the result? He attempted to call a meeting at Manchester, and asked for subscriptions of half-a-crown to meet the expenses; and yet while suggestions were numerous, so few subscriptions were received that there were "not enough to warrant calling a meeting, and therefore I returned these." Knowing the Fancy as I do I am not surprised; in fact it would have astonished me had there been a full rally to such a call. The world is large enough for all of us, and the amateur element in the Fancy to-day should be, nay is, strong enough to create a new era in exhibition circles.

I feel sure that such an association as is suggested will meet with the approval of the staunchest professional living, since, after all, the novice is the very back bone of the whole concern, and the club would be a training ground. But Mr. Holt must not appeal to amateurs as though they were children; they are men, so let the case be put before them in a manly spirit. Eliminate all this trash about "capitalist and professional monopoly" and other similarly-wild terms.

Pekin or Cochin?

There has been some discussion of late as to whether bantam Cochins should be known by that name or as Pekins. One authority—and probably the greatest of us all on the subject—contends that since this breed of bantams was made from the Cochin, it is only right and proper to give it that name. And yet it has not been unreasonably asked, why revert to the original name, Cochin, when for the past twenty years at least fanciers have known the breed as the Pekin? This latter name is a decidedly unique one; and there can be no question that the breed, as the Pekin, has become very popular of late.

For argument's sake, one might just as well say that the Rosecomb should revert to its original title, viz., the Black Bantam, for as such it was known when first exhibited. Admittedly, there are those fanciers who insist that the Rosecomb includes the Sebright; and in the North of England at any rate, it is by no means rare to see these two breeds competing under the title "Rosecomb"

unless it is specially stipulated in the schedules, "Rosecomb, black or white."

However, to return to the Pekin or Cochin question, the vast majority of fanciers are content to know the breed as the Pekin, hence it seems somewhat forlorn for one fancier, great authority though he undoubtedly is, to stand out alone for "Cochin."

International Standards.

We must "keep the pot a-boiling." Not a great deal has been heard recently of the International Standards, and possibly because it is a somewhat dull time in the Fancy just now. Two or three, may-be more, specialist clubs have discussed it and decided with one accord that no alterations shall be made. But, no doubt we shall hear more of it when the Autumn and Winter show season is in full swing, and the clans come together at their

the standards will be altered without the chance of proper consideration by all concerned. He is particularly anxious to hear all the arguments, if any, against the "one standard for one breed" idea. Naturally enough, such an enquiry as this cannot be rushed through, so it will be a good thing if those of the specialist clubs which have not yet gone into the question will spare time to give it serious thought at their annual meetings. It may be added that the invitation to help the committee is extended to every fancier, and it is not confined solely to the specialist clubs or to members of those bodies.

The Poultry Club Show.

Yes, the Poultry Club Show. There are some among the members who contend that the mission of the Poultry Club is not to run a show, but rather to see that those people who hold exhibitions conduct them on proper and honourable lines. The club has already held two shows, and neither has been a success, financially—quite the reverse in fact, the first crippling the club for some years. But, maybe the council believes that there is "luck in odd numbers." However, the mandate has gone forth that the Poultry Club shall have a show; the motion was put and carried at a recent council meeting and a very strong committee has been appointed to go into the matter and report. Mr. William Rice has, with common consent been appointed show secretary or manager, and his fee has been fixed.

The idea was to hold the event this year in London, some being in favour of the first or second week in December; but as such a date would be awkward in more senses than one, it has been decided to hold it early in January, 1913. It will be difficult to fix on a suitable venue. The Horticultural Hall at Westminster has been named, but it is not available, for the noise connected with a "cock and hen" show does not appeal to residents and others in the neighbourhood. The latest suggestion is to take Olympia or some part of it for two or three days, and maybe that will be the favoured venue. However, as I say, the committee is a very powerful one, so members can rest assured that everything that can be done to make the third event a representative one and a successful venture will be done.

A new club for Leghorns.

I see that a club for Pile and Duckwing Leghorns has just been formed, and that Count du Dyn has consented to become president, while the secretary is Mr. E. J. Francis-Davies, of Brecon. Perhaps these two old varieties of the Leghorn family will come into their own once more; but I "hae ma doots." Time was when they were fairly popular, but of late years they have dropped clean out of fashion, and I question if there are a score of breeders who are interested in them.

The majority of the Duckwings which have been



An old English Game Hen (Partridge).

[Copyright.]

annual meetings. In the meantime, Mr. William Rice, the hon. secretary of the Poultry Club International Standards Enquiry Committee—truly an unwieldy title—has no intention of shelving the matter, despite the numerous other things he has on hand at present.

As Mr. Rice points out, his committee is one of enquiry, hence no one need feel scared that any of

exhibited of late more closely resemble the Yokohama in type and feathering than the breed to which they are supposed to belong. By the way, writing of the Leghorn reminds me that someone is about to "inflict" yet another variety on the Fancy in the way of a Golden Spangled Leghorn. Aye, in the words of the old song, "Let 'em all come." First-crossing is a fine recreation after all, and if it does nothing else it aims for birds of better stamina and improved laying qualities as a rule. Not much has been heard of the Partridge Leghorn of late, while the Exchequer variety—a great layer in Scotland, so it is said—has not yet crossed the border.

Red Orpingtons.

The Red Orpington Club has now been set going, although with a smaller membership than might be desired. The variety is quite as good as many which have been "manufactured" of late; and despite the fact that in many points it resembles the Red Sussex, it may find a place for itself. The subscription to the club is fixed at five shillings per annum, with life membership at two guineas; and Mr. H. Sellings, of Brook House, Hellingley, Sussex, is the honorary secretary and treasurer.

Blue Orpingtons.

I am glad to see that last year's boom in the Blue Orpington has not been "a flash in the pan." The variety, from all accounts has come to stay, and already this season some splendid chickens have been exhibited. At Tunbridge Wells Show, where a class was put on for the Blue, there were no less than sixteen entries, which was equal to the number of Blacks shown in two classes at the same event, while later, at Crowthorne, the two classes filled well. The Blue, it is worthy of mention, is a laced variety, and similar in colours and markings to the old Andalusian. It is, moreover, true to type and no one seeing it to perfection could mistake it for any other than an Orpington. Most of the birds which I had the pleasure of judging at the Wells were quite equal to the best Blacks in size, shape, and feathering. Hence it is not surprising that the variety has caught on.

The club show, I may mention—the Cuckoo and Blue Orpington Club, to give it the full title—will be held in conjunction with the International show at the Crystal Palace. Nine classes will be provided, six of them being for Blues, while there is a challenge cup for each class other than the two £5 limits, and one for members resident in Derbyshire and Yorkshire. Mr. Arthur C. Gibert, of Swanley, Kent, is the honorary secretary and treasurer, and there is yet time for fanciers to join and participate in the good things provided by the club. At the Palace there is every prospect of a splendid display.

Novices?

At a recent show a class was provided for novices, but the wording of the conditions concerning it left

much to be desired. It was for "any variety fowl which has never won a prize." Maybe only some of the very newest varieties of fowl, such as the Golden Spangled Leghorn, for instance, which have never yet been exhibited in public, would be eligible. But, in any case, even the much abused professional or deck-sweeping fancier would be allowed to be represented if the wording were carried out strictly according to the letter!

Who is the Breeder?

It is an old question, but recently we have had quite a new answer given to it; and let me say, before proceeding farther, that it is creating considerable comment. Small wonder. At a meeting of the Poultry Club Council a member asked for a ruling as to whether a man buying a sitting of eggs and hatching off the brood is the actual breeder. In the official report of that meeting it is stated that the hon. secretary was "instructed to reply in the affirmative." Was there ever such a decision? Many hard things have been said of the governing body of the great poultry fancy; but in the face of such a decision it would appear that some at least have been merited. I feel downright sorry now that I allowed the question to go forward; since, "evil will out." I had it put to me as a private matter, and I answered that the breeder is the man who actually selects the birds for the breeding-pen, he who mates them, and he who buys a sitting of eggs and hatches off a brood is merely the raiser or hatcher of the chickens. I suggested, however, that since the enquiry was raised by the secretary of a fanciers' society he might like to get the Poultry Club's ruling on it; and I therefore advised him that if he was not satisfied with my decision he should apply to "headquarters." But—what a kettle of fish! I fairly groaned when I read the official decision, since I am still a member of the great P.C. However, the question has not been settled "once and for all," since the Yorkshire branch has demanded that it be put on the agenda for discussion at the Annual General Meeting of the Poultry Club this month.

An Irish Note.

That the Irish Fanciers Association is "a power for good" among fanciers in the Isle of Erin cannot be disputed; and in my opinion it holds sway in the Irish Fancy to a much greater extent than does the Poultry Club in Great Britain. At its last annual general meeting some alterations were made in its show rules. Number 2 now reads, "Any person or persons under disqualification or suspension for fraudulent practices shall be ineligible to compete, judge, or *be present* at this show"—the italics are mine—and "no person residing with or directly or indirectly in the employment of such disqualified or suspended person shall be entitled to exhibit at this show, or take any part whatever in the conduct of same." It makes it decidedly stronger than the Poultry Club's rule concerning the question of disqualification.

Then, the committee's amended rule 7 was adopted with an amendment; but as it stands at present, it is somewhat contradictory. For instance while stating that *exhibitors* and others, not on the staff or engaged in the business of the show, *shall not be admitted* to, or permitted to remain in, the show until it is opened to the public, it goes on to say that "duly accredited representatives of the press and *exhibitors* at this show *may be admitted* at any time with the sanction of the show secretary, but not to such portions as the judges are officiating in." Again the italics are mine. If they shall not be admitted why may they be? It is somewhat mixed, to say the least of it. However, the Irish Fanciers' Association does not mean to have judges annoyed, since the general meeting's amendment to the committee's amended rule is to the effect that no exhibitor or employee of an exhibitor shall be permitted to hold any communication with any judge during judging on any pretext whatever. What the penalty is for breaking this rule, or how the society's representative is going to prevent an exhibitor addressing remarks to a judge while he is carrying out his duties passes my understanding. But mayhap I am a dullard.

secretary and treasurer; and when it became known through the ordinary channel it was said that the announcement caused great surprise. If so, then those who are supposed to take a keen interest in the "happenings" of the Fancy must be somewhat blind. Towards the close of last year Mr. Drake relinquished the Fancy entirely, and the whole of his stock came under the hammer at the beginning of December. The reasons that led to his taking such a course were that his poultryman, who had been in charge of the Cob Tree birds for eight years was going abroad, and that his large and increasing collection of wild animals—he has a veritable Zoo in the grounds of Cob Tree Manor, Maidstone—took up so much of his time that he could not devote the necessary attention to his prize poultry. Certainly it was announced at the time that he was not thinking of resigning his position on the Poultry Club. Be that as it may, he was and is very keen on his new hobby, and since he has, I believe, the finest private menagerie to be found in this country, and is running a club for amateur collectors of wild animals, it was not remarkable that eventually he would, having disposed of his famous stud of Leghorn fowls, devote himself



A Corner of the Rearing Ground at Orpington House.

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Retirement of the P.C. Secretary.

At a recent Council Meeting of the Poultry Club Mr. G. Tyrwhitt Drake announced in connection with the forthcoming election, that he did not intend to stand again for the dual office of honorary

entirely to the "wild beast show." Candidly, I do not blame him. Efficiently to carry out the duties of hon. secretary and treasurer of the Poultry Club is no light task, and to one who is not solely in the Fancy it must be a bore. Who will succeed him is not known at present.

Federations.

That federations can make for good—sometimes it is otherwise—will be conceded; and it is a good sign that more of these are coming into vogue in the Fancy. The first in this country, and one which has been a complete success, was the Lancashire and Cheshire combine, whose balance sheet has shown such a goodly sum in hand that some folk resident in the Counties named have suggested that the surplus funds could be put into circulation for the purpose of providing specials or extra prizes.

Then in County Durham there is such a combine, and, if I mistake not, one exists in Yorkshire. The latest to be formed is the South Wales and Monmouthshire Federation of Feather and Fur Societies; and, although it has not been in existence for any great length of time, about twenty societies are affiliated. There are still a few hanging back, and an urgent appeal is made for these societies seriously to consider the question of the federation at once and consent to join hands with the present number. The affiliation fee has been fixed as low as five shillings per annum, hence there is no excuse for now withholding from a combine which must be a great advantage to them, and especially in the show season. The secretary of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Federation is Mr. A. A. Gordon McLucas, 48, Rosser St., Maesycod, Pontypridd.

October Exhibitions.

Someone said to me the other day—he was a “raw recruit,” to be sure—“... and your busy show season will be over for the year.” Well, it is not; as a matter of fact it is just beginning, since the most important gatherings of the 1912-13 season have yet to come. There is a fair share for the present month, and Bridgwater, Somerset, on the 3rd and 4th, will open the ball. This event will clash with a fanciers’ show at Nottingham on the 4th and 5th. Then there will be the great “Dairy” at Islington on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, with no less than 255 classes for poultry, while in the same week, among the shows already announced, are Exeter on the 9th, Pontardawe, South Wales, on the 10th, and King’s Heath (Birmingham), and Dafen (Llanelly) on the 12th. On the 16th there will be a show at Witham, Essex; on the 16th and 17th one at Formby, Liverpool, while on the 17th there is the great Bantam show at Nottingham, and other events at Peterboro’ and Aylesbury, followed by Lavercoast (Cumberland) on the 18th, and Loughboro (Leicester) and Llandudno (Carn), the show of the Welsh Northern Counties Fur and Feather Association on the 19th; Tavistock, Devon, and the Women’s Agricultural, &c., Union at the Horticultural Hall, on the 23rd; Bromley (Kent) on the 23rd and 24th; Quanton (Bucks) and Mumbles (Glam.) on the 24th. The great Manchester show (one of the very best fixtures of the year) is announced for the 25th, 26th, and 28th, (Friday to Monday).

Then there is Motherwell, N.B., on the 26th, Barnstaple, Devon, on the 29th and 30th, Liskeard, Cornwall, on the 30th, and Kendal, Westmorland, (the most important Game show of the season), Treharris (Glam) and Hastings (Sussex) on the 30th and 31st; and there are others yet to be announced.

THE GAME FOWL OF OLD ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the Illustrated Poultry Record.

Sir,

It is a pity that Mr. A. T. Johnson should spoil an otherwise highly interesting article in your current issue by his concluding paragraph. More unmitigated nonsense than that cock-fighting is responsible for the growth of the Empire was never written. I am sorry to have to say it because Mr. Johnson’s article is otherwise so interesting, but he has allowed himself to be entirely led away by a wrong conception of cause and effect.

Cock-fighting did not “inspire valour in the young warriors of Cæsar.” When Rome ceased to carry out her own fights, and began to engage gladiators, the day of her fall began. The strength of our Empire is not due to men who watch innocent birds mauling each other about, but to men who themselves are not afraid to “put up their hands” and fight their own corner when need be. We don’t want any of these false sentiments about the glory of watching two poor miserable animals bred to provide alleged sport for anæmic and under-sized boys who have neither the ability nor the pluck to fight for themselves.

Yours etc.,

A COMMON-SENSE HUMANITARIAN.

A Tariff Reformer’s Suggestion.

To the Editor of the Illustrated Poultry Record.

Sir,

The always interesting pages of the “Illustrated Poultry Record” afford this month an illustration of how we are suffering in this country by our present fiscal policy. Our imports of foreign table poultry amount to £475,454. A 10 per cent. tariff on these will produce £47,545 or twice as much as the entire total required for the National Poultry Institute. Here, therefore, by the stroke of a pen our Government can find the whole of the money required for the Poultry Institute without a single penny coming out of British pockets and the foreigner will of course pay this to maintain our valuable market, while at the same time the imposition of a reasonable tariff would encourage our British breeders in a way in which they are not encouraged to-day.

Yours etc.,

ERNEST G. WILSON,

A VISIT TO WILLIAM COOK AND SONS' FARMS.

Wherever fowls are kept throughout the world, the name of William Cook & Sons—the originators of all the Orpingtons—of Orpington House, St. Mary Cray, Kent, is known. No breed of fowl has taken on so rapidly as the Orpington, with the result that to-day it is impossible to find a town or even a small village, at least in England, where the breed in one or more of its several varieties, is not known. Go where one may, whether among the cottager, the artisan, the farmer, or the squire, and the breed can be found in either one of the colours, but generally in the White or the Buffs.

This is an utilitarian age, and the man who keeps fowls must be able to see that he is making them pay, otherwise the hobby cannot be indulged in. It is because the Orpingtons when kept under practically every condition are profitable, that it has become necessary for their originators constantly to extend their operations as the demand increases for their birds from year to year. This in itself is remarkable when it is remembered that every order executed represents stock which in its turn reproduces itself many times over, and that many of the purchasers in their turn add greatly to the population of Orpingtons by selling sittings of eggs and chicks. Some years ago we had the pleasure of going down to St. Mary Cray—which by the way is only 14 miles from town by the South Eastern and Chatham Railway, the station



The Manager's House on Wilmington Farm.

[Copyright.]

The reason for their supremacy is not difficult to discover. It is due to the fact that the Orpington is the bird above all others, which answers best for both table qualities and egg production. As autumn and winter layers they cannot be excelled; as spring layers they are extremely good; while as table fowls the cockerels soon mature, and are ready at an early age either for the market or home consumption. This alone is sufficient recommendation for the small breeder, whose object is a few eggs and no spare cockerels about, and who yet likes to breed some each season.

being $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the farm—to look over the place which is so historic in the poultry world, and one day last month we again went down to see Messrs. William Cook & Sons. After spending four or five hours on the home farm we motored out to their new rearing farm at Wilmington, near Dartford, which is situated about five miles from St. Mary Cray, where we saw many thousands of young birds hatched from January down to May. We were greatly impressed by the large number of birds, while the type and excellent colouring of the January, February and March birds surprised us.

Here are many hundreds each of the finest White, Buff, Black and Blue Orpingtons, as well as a large number of every variety of Wyandottes, Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Minorcas, Rhode Island Reds, Speckled Sussex, Croad Langshans and Indian Game.

The conditions under which the birds are reared leave nothing to be desired, and the appearance of the whole of the stock reflects great credit on the staff, who one and all are as keen over the interests of the birds as are their owners. In this month's issue we publish four views of the Wilmington Farm, where the bulk of the birds, which are sent to all parts of the world to uphold Messrs. William Cook & Sons' reputation, are reared, but all busi-

during the heat of the day. As these are all about ten feet high the birds have plenty of air above them. On this farm there are kept several thousands of stock birds, consisting of over forty breeds of fowls, many hundreds of Buff and Blue Orpington Ducks, also Aylesburies and Indian Runners, as well as massive Toulouse Geese and imported American Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.

In addition to their sales of birds throughout the United Kingdom, William Cook and Sons' export a large number to every part of the world, and when we recollect the excellent condition in which all their enormous stock is kept we are not surprised to learn that every year shows an increase in the number of birds required to meet the demand.



The Young Stock at Messrs. Cook & Son's Poultry Farm, showing the ideal surroundings amid which the birds are reared. *[Copyright.]*

ness is transacted from their home farm—the well-known Orpington House, at St. Mary Cray.

After returning there on the occasion of our visit we strolled round part of the grounds, and noted with pleasure that the firm have had to erect many new buildings since our last visit, notably a fine incubator house, with accommodation for over one hundred large machines. There are also three very large houses for shading birds, enabling hundreds of their good Orpingtons to be housed indoors

Everyone who is interested in poultry-keeping will do well to send to them for a copy of their useful Poultry Journal, which is sent free.

Day Old Chicks.

After America, Australia is realising the value of the chick trade. Exchanges state that the trade is increasing, and that boxes of these birds are regularly seen at the various railways.

POULTRY COOKERY.

POTTED POULTRY AND GAME.

Almost any kind of meat can be potted and so kept in a state of perfection for quite a long time, but poultry and game are specially good for this purpose; therefore, when the birds are plentiful it is wise to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded and pot as many as possible for future use. There are various methods of potting but the following are, I think, amongst the best and most reliable and can, with every confidence, be recommended.

POTTED FOWL: (No. 1.) Prepare and cook the birds in the usual way, then when quite cold cut them up into small neat joints, or half joints; trim these very carefully and season rather highly, then dip the pieces in liquid butter and pack them as closely as possible in a proper potting pan. Pour over sufficient butter to quite cover the birds, then, when this is quite cold, tie several folds of strong white paper very securely over the top, and store in a cool place.

No. 2. When the birds have been served hot, cut off every morsel of flesh that remains and, after very carefully rejecting all bits of skin, gristle, &c., chop it very finely then put it in a strong bowl, season pleasantly and rather highly, moisten with pure liquid butter and pound to a perfectly smooth paste. Press this firmly into small potting jars, pour a little more butter over the tops, and when this is set, tie down and store as directed above.

POTTED GROUSE: After the birds have been carefully prepared season them pleasantly inside and outside and place in each about two ounces of fresh butter, then truss them as for roasting, and pack them very closely in a deep pie-dish. Scatter tiny bits of butter over the top, and pour in some port wine, or good claret, allowing a small tumblerful for each brace of birds, cover with folds of strong paper as already directed and bake in a moderate oven for about an hour. When quite cold, drain the birds thoroughly and place them singly in small suitable pots or, if preferred, pack several of them into a large potting-pan, cover entirely with liquid clarified butter, then finish off and store in the usual manner. *Note.*—The remains of cold grouse can be treated in every way the same as the remains of cold fowl.

POTTED PARTRIDGES: Prepare and truss the birds as for roasting then season them well with salt, pepper, and grated nutmeg. Put about two ounces of fresh butter inside each, pack them closely, breasts downwards, in a deep pie-dish, then cover, first with thick folds of white paper, afterwards with a coarse paste made of flour and water, and bake in a moderate oven for about an hour. Do

not remove the covering until the dish is quite cold, then take up the birds, free them entirely from all moisture by pressing them gently between the folds of a clean soft cloth, and cut them up into small joints, or pieces. Pack these as closely as possible in a potting-pan, or jar, cover with liquid clarified butter, tie down as already directed, and store in a cool place. Pheasants can be potted in precisely the same manner as partridges.

POTTED HARE: Take the remains of cold roast hare and after carefully freeing the meat from all skin and sinew put it into a bowl and first chop it finely then pound it to a smooth paste. Season this pleasantly with salt, pepper, mustard, and powdered cloves, moisten it thoroughly with liquid butter, and mix the various items well together. When ready, press the paste into small jars, cover thickly with more butter, tie thick paper securely over the tops, and store in a cool place until required.

POTTED MEATS, MOULDED: This forms an exceedingly attractive dish as well as an economical one. Gather together any scraps of cold cooked game or poultry and mince them finely with one third their weight in lean cooked ham; season the meat according to taste, moisten it with pure liquid butter and, after mixing thoroughly and pounding to a smooth paste, press the preparation very firmly into a well-buttered ring mould and set this in a cool place until required. When the dish is to be served turn out the mould very carefully on to a fancy dish paper and fill in the open centre with a mound of well mixed, pleasantly seasoned green salad; garnish round about with slices of bright red pickled beetroot, fresh cucumber, hard boiled eggs, and pickled walnuts, and send to table accompanied by some good piquant salad dressing. If preferred, or as a change, a potato salad may be served instead of a green salad. To make it, proceed as follows: choose small even sized potatoes and when cooked cut them in thick slices or quarters; put these in a bowl and season them well with salt, pepper, fine salad oil, malt and tarragon vinegars, finely chopped parsley, and a very small quantity of minced onion. Mix all well together, taking care not to break the potatoes, and set the bowl in a cool place for several hours before serving the salad, shaking it gently from time to time so that the liquid ingredients may not sink to the bottom.

Other varieties of poultry and game not mentioned above may all be potted in the same manner and served according to taste, seasoning and garnishes being entirely a matter of individual choice and convenience. In every case, however, a due regard as to the appearance of the dish should always be given, as this goes far towards making it both welcome and appetising, and adds in no wise to the expense.

CYPHERS COMPANY'S BIG FIRE.

On Friday, August 16th, the immense warehouse of the Cyphers Incubator Company, at Buffalo, N.Y., in which were located the Company's home offices and metal working departments, was completely destroyed by fire, the actual loss on building and contents totaling more than \$200,000. The following letter from Mr. Curtis, president and general manager, will be of interest to our readers ;

"Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 20th, 1912.

Editor *Illustrated Poultry Record*.—You probably have read in the daily papers of our severe loss by fire, which on Friday last totally destroyed our Buffalo warehouse, with an estimated loss of \$200,000 to \$250,000 on building and contents.

"The fire was a bad one, no doubt of that, but we were fortunate in many particulars. No lives were lost, our account books, most valuable records and a large supply of current printed matter were saved, also all patterns, steel dies, etc.

"We had two factories in Buffalo, and the fire did not reach nor damage to any extent our wood-working plant where all incubators, brooders, poultry houses, coops, etc., are manufactured. On the day following the big fire we opened temporary offices in the finishing room of this separate factory and are now doing business there in good shape. Considerable office furniture and stationery were saved from the other building.

"As you know, our Poultry Food and Alfalfa Mill is located in Chicago and we have branch stores and warehouses in six different cities outside of Buffalo—in New York City, Boston, Mass., Chicago, Kankas City, Mo., Oakland, Calif., and London, England. We make it a practice to carry large stocks of goods at these points and already several carloads of seasonable goods have been ordered shipped from our eastern branches to Buffalo for use in filling orders received from Buffalo territory.

"Please tell your readers, therefore, that the Cyphers Company is going right on doing business, that its branch houses are well stocked with goods, that Buffalo will have plenty of seasonable goods before your October issue reaches their hands, and that our company is in position just now to appreciate more than ever their valued patronage.

Very truly yours,

GRANT M. CURTIS,
Pres. & Gen'l Mgr."

A Worthy Object.

As a result of an exceedingly wet season we have experienced, and recent floods, many smallholders in various parts of the Kingdom find themselves in serious difficulty. Rent day is at hand, but that on which they had depended to meet this liability, pigs and cows, potatoes and other crops have been ruined or swept away. In the majority of instances these men, notwithstanding the loss caused by rain and floods are quite solvent, but in the absence of a temporary loan are in danger of losing all.

The Smallholders Union Ltd., of Goschen Buildings, Henrietta Street, London, W.C., through the large number of its Smallholders Clubs throughout the country, is admirably adapted to be the channel through which this financial aid should be administered, and it is strongly recommended that a sum of money should be at once placed at their disposal, either by the immediate application for their 5/- shares, or by depositing money with them as a National Credit Bank for this purpose on reasonable interest and for a comparatively short period.

All loans granted by the Smallholders Union are made on good security only, and so far they have not lost one penny through bad debts.

We therefore appeal for this financial assistance to be promptly rendered. These men do not seek for gifts, all they ask for is a loan of a sum of money sufficient to tide them over their most pressing needs and to set them permanently going again on a safe and secured basis.



Rearing ground on Messrs. Cook & Sons' poultry farm.

[Copyright

TABLE OF PRICES REALISED FOR HOME, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN POULTRY, GAME, AND EGGS FOR THE FOUR WEEKS ENDING SEPTEMBER 14, 1912.

ENGLISH POULTRY—LONDON MARKETS.					FOREIGN POULTRY—LONDON MARKETS.					
DESCRIPTION.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.	PRICES REALIZED DURING THE MONTH.				
	Each.	Each.	Each.	Each.		CHICKENS. Each.	DUCKS. Each.	DUCKINGS. Each.	GEESSE. Per lb.	TURKEYS. Per lb.
Surrey Chickens ...	2/6 to 3/0	2/6 to 3/3	2/9 to 3/3	2/9 to 3/6	Russia	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex "	2/6 " 3/0	2/6 " 3/3	2/9 " 3/3	2/9 " 3/6	Belgium	—	—	—	—	—
Boston "	1/6 " 2/6	1/6 " 2/6	2/0 " 3/0	2/3 " 3/3	France.....	—	—	—	—	—
Essex "	1/6 " 2/9	1/9 " 2/6	2/0 " 3/3	2/3 " 3/3	United States of America ..	—	—	—	—	—
Capons	3/9 " 5/6	4/6 " 6/0	4/0 " 6/0	4/0 " 6/6	Austria	—	—	—	—	—
Irish Chickens	1/4 " 2/3	1/3 " 2/3	1/6 " 2/0	1/8 " 3/0	Canada	—	—	—	—	—
Live Hens	1/6 " 2/3	1/6 " 2/3	1/6 " 2/0	1/6 " 2/6	Australia.....	—	—	—	—	—
Aylesbury Ducklings	2/9 " 3/6	2/9 " 3/6	3/0 " 3/9	3/0 " 4/6						
Ducks	2/0 " 3/0	—	—	—						
Goslings	5/0 " 6/6	5/6 " 7/0	5/6 " 7/0	5/0 " 7/0						
Turkeys Poult's	5/0 " 7/6	5/0 " 7/0	5/0 " 7/6	5/0 " 8/0						
ENGLISH GAME—LONDON MARKETS.					IMPORTS OF POULTRY AND GAME. MONTH ENDING AUGUST 31ST, 1912.					
DESCRIPTION.	Each.	Each.	Each.	Each.	COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.	PRICE EACH During Month.	DECLARED VALUES.			
	Each.	Each.	Each.	Each.			Poultry.	Game.		
Grouse	1/6 " 2/3	1/6 " 2/3	1/6 " 2/6	1/9 " 2/6	Capercailzie	—	—	—	—	—
Partridges.....	—	—	1/6 " 2/9	1/6 " 2/6	Black Game	—	—	—	—	—
Pheasants.....	—	—	—	—	Ptarmigan	—	—	—	—	—
Black Game.....	2/3 " 2/6	2/0 " 2/9	2/0 " 2/9	2/0 " 2/9	Partridges	—	—	—	—	—
Hares.....	2/6 " 3/6	2/6 " 3/6	2/6 " 3/6	3/0 " 4/0	Quail	—	—	—	—	—
Rabbits, Tame.....	1/0 " 1/9	1/0 " 1/9	1/0 " 1/9	—	Bordeaux Pigeons	1/0 to 1/0	—	—	—	—
" Wild	1/0 " 1/0	1/0 " 1/1	1/0 " 1/1	1/10 " 1/1	Hares	—	—	—	—	—
Pigeons, Tame.....	—	—	—	—	Rabbits	—	—	—	—	—
" Wild	—	—	—	—	Snipe	—	—	—	—	—
Wild Duck	1/6 " 2/0	1/6 " 2/0	1/9 " 2/0	—						
Woodcock	—	—	—	—						
Snipe	—	—	—	—						
Plover	—	—	—	—						
ENGLISH EGGS (Guaranteed New-Laid).					IRISH EGGS.					
MARKETS.	Per 120.	Per 120.	Per 120.	Per 120.	DESCRIPTION.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	
	Eggs per dozen.	Eggs per dozen.	Eggs per dozen.	Eggs per dozen.		Per 120.	Per 120.	Per 120.	Per 120.	
LONDON	12/- to 15/-	12/6 to 15/-	13/- to 15/-	13/- to 14/6	Irish Eggs	10/6 to 11/6	10/6 to 12/0	10/6 to 12/0	10/6 to 12/0	
Provincés.	Eggs per dozen.	Eggs per dozen.	Eggs per dozen.	Eggs per dozen.						
CARLISLE	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2						
BRISTOL.....	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3						
FOREIGN EGGS.					IMPORTS OF EGGS. MONTH ENDING AUGUST 31, 1912					
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.	1st Week.		2nd Week.		QUANTITIES in Gt. Hund.	DECLARED VALUES.				
	Per 120.		Per 120.			Poultry.	Game.			
Russia.....	10/6 to 11/6	10/6 to 12/0	10/6 to 12/0	10/6 to 12/0	994,624	£887	£12	—	—	
Denmark	10/6 " 11/6	10/6 " 12/0	10/6 " 12/0	10/6 " 12/0	366,703	£2,322	—	—	—	
Germany	9/9 " 10/9	9/9 " 10/6	9/9 " 10/9	10/9 " 11/0	18,207	—	—	—	—	
Netherlands ...	7/9 " 9/3	7/9 " 9/3	7/9 " 9/3	8/0 " 9/6	54,529	£1,196	—	—	—	
France	7/3 " 9/3	7/3 " 9/3	7/6 " 9/6	7/3 " 9/3	49,358	£2,116	—	—	—	
Italy.....	—	—	—	—	61,040	£1,086	—	—	—	
Aust.-Hungary ..	—	—	—	—	50,154	£6,521	—	—	—	
Other countries	—	—	—	—	39,036	—	—	—	—	
Totals	—	—	—	—	1,633,701	—	—	—	—	

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The following is a list of W. Tamlin's exports for August, 1912: Six 60, and six 100 incubators, also six hundred foster mothers to Fletcher Bradley, sole agent for Canada; ten 60 and ten 100 incubators, also six 100 foster mothers to Messrs. Chandler, agents for Melbourne, Australia; one 30 incubator, and one 60 foster mother to Mr. T. Best, Natal, S. Africa; one 60 incubator to Mombassa, order of W. Menzies & Co.; one 100 incubator, and one 100 foster mother to the Falkland Islands, order of Sewell & Crowther; one 100 incubator and one 100 foster mother to Mr. Vysaki Halsk, Russia; one 100 incubator to Mr. E. S. McConnel, Buenos Aires; one 100 incubator to J. Bowering, Calcutta; one 60 incubator and one 60 foster mother to C. Beauchamp, East Africa; one 100 incubator and one 100 foster mother to T. A. Asbury, Penang; one 30 ostrich incubator to C. Mason, Cape Town, S. Africa.

Messrs. William Cook & Sons' Exports.

During the past few weeks William Cook & Sons have shipped from the "Home of the Orpingtons"—Orpington House, St. Mary Cray, Kent—a large number of birds to customers abroad, including the following:—

Per s.s. "Highland Glen" to Buenos Aires, two turkey cocks and four hens, per s.s. "Inkosi" to Durban, two Aylesbury drakes also one Pekin drake and four ducks, per s.s. "Mimiro" to Wellington, a trio of Houdans, to Italy, one pen each of Buff Orpingtons, White Orpingtons Black Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Black Leghorns, and Buff Orpington Ducks also a quartette of each of White, Buff and Black Orpingtons, per s.s. "Armada Castle" one Indian Game hen, also two Minorca cocks and two Black Leghorns, to Liverpool for shipment to Rio de Janeiro two each Buff Orpington and Plymouth Rock cocks and four hens, one trio of Black Orpingtons and another of White Orpingtons, per s.s. "Araguaya" to Montevideo, one White Wyandotte cock, per s.s. "Blacktor" to Rio de Janeiro, five Black Orpington cockerels and ten pullets, to France a Spangled Orpington cockerel, per s.s. "Evesham" to Buenos Aires one pen of Buff Orpingtons, to Germany two White Wyandotte pullets, per s.s. "Cedric" to British Columbia, two White Orpington cockerels and six pullets, per s.s. "Walmer Castle" to Durban, six each Black Minorca and Black Leghorn pullets, per s.s. "Arabia" to Gibraltar six Buff Orpington cockerels and sixteen pullets, also a pen of six pullets and cockerel, to Switzerland a pen of White Orpingtons, per s.s. "Baron Dalmeny" to Freemantle a pen of White Leghorns, per s.s. "Oxonian" to Chile, two Dorking cockerels and eight pullets, per s.s. "Ardmount" to Rio de Janeiro, one White Leghorn cock and ten hens, one White Rock cock and ten hens, one Plymouth Rock cock and ten hens, one White Orpington cock and ten hens, one Buff Orpington cock and ten hens, one Black Orpington cock and ten hens and two Buff Orpington drakes and eight ducks, per s.s. "Duendes" to Mollendo, one pen each of White, Black and Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Houdans and Indian Game and a quartette of turkeys, to Roumania a trio of turkeys and a White Orpington cockerel, per s.s. "Kitana Maru" to Colombo, one Plymouth Rock hen, also two White Leghorn cockerels and ten pullets, to Montevideo, one pen of White Orpingtons and another of Spangled Orpingtons, per s.s. "Umtata" to Durban, two Buff Orpington cockerels and pullets, to Chile, a trio of Aylesburies, per s.s. "Briton" to Durban, two pens of Jubilee Orpingtons and a Black Leghorn pullet, to Russia a pair of White Wyandottes, to France a pair of Speckled Sussex, to Germany, three Black Orpingtons, per s.s. "Addah" to Lagos, two White Orpington hens and one Light Brahma hen, to Russia, one Aylesbury drake and three ducks and a trio of Rhode Island Reds, per s.s. "City of Manchester" to Calcutta, one pen of Buff Orpingtons and a Black Orpington cockerel, to Perth, a trio of White Leghorns, to South Africa per s.s.

"Galacian" two Black Minorca cockerels and four pullets to Russia, a trio of White Wyandottes, to Rio de Janeiro, four Plymouth Rocks cocks and seven pullets, two White Orpington cocks and six pullets, one White Wyandotte cockerel and six pullets, one Black Orpington cockerel and six pullets, two Indian Runner drakes and four ducks, one Cayuga drake and two ducks, and four Black Orpington pullets, to France a trio of White Wyandottes and also a trio of Blue Orpingtons.

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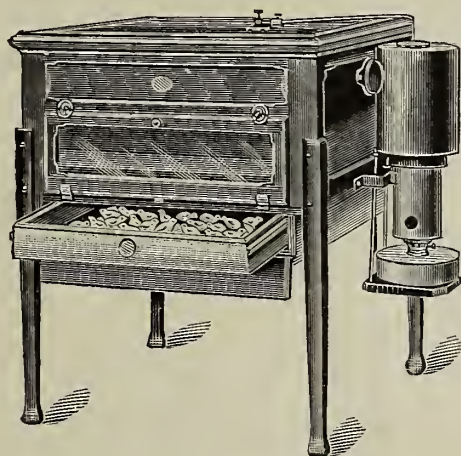
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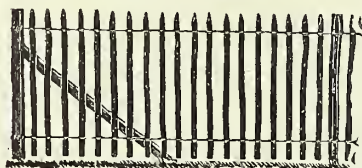
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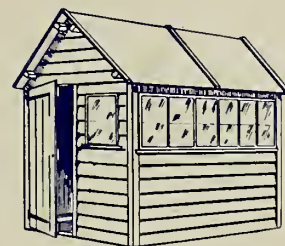
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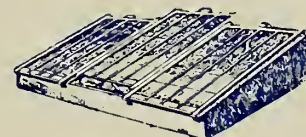
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